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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Great Spy Story

THE handling by the Canadian press of the Great Ottawa Spy Story which broke a fortnight ago has been such as to suggest that it may be a long time before some of our newspapers — and doubtless some of their readers also — outgrow the colonial status which the nation is supposed to have abandoned a generation and more ago. An adult nation would realize that when it happens to be in possession of valuable military secrets nothing is more natural or more inevitable than that other nations should attempt by any and all means to acquire those secrets. If it be true, as the London *Daily Express* suggests, that the United States has ceased supplying its military secrets to Great Britain, then it will not only be natural and proper for Great Britain to endeavour to secure them without American consent, but it would be inefficient and unpatriotic for the British Government to refrain from such endeavours — and for the Canadian Government (if the British Commonwealth of Nations has any significance at all) to refrain from helping it. That is the kind of world in which we live — a kind of world in which every nation's military secrets are fair game for every other nation's intelligence department.

No adult nation blames another nation for doing some information-hunting in the military-secret realm; it blames only those of its own trusted citizens who lend themselves, by concupiscence or by treason, to the efforts of the information-hunters. In the best known affair of this kind in the last century, nobody blamed the Germans for securing or trying to secure the information, the leakage of which was charged against Dreyfus, but until he was proved innocent Dreyfus himself was an object of general infamy and a prisoner in Devil's Island.

That the state of the world is such that the leading English-speaking nations are not prepared to communicate their military secrets voluntarily to Russia should surprise nobody, especially if it be true that they are not even communicating them to one-another. In such a state of the world it is natural and inevitable that Russia should endeavor to secure them without the consent of their owners; and it is the business of the Canadian authorities to see that Russia does not do so. If Canada is too inexperienced a nation to be able to guard such secrets, Canada is not fit to be in possession of them. For Canadians to assume that no decent and well-behaved nation will even try to secure them is too simple-minded for the people of a country which owns a vast uranium deposit in this year of grace 1946. If the Great Ottawa Spy Story shocks us out of that simple-mindedness it will not be an unmixed evil, but the daily newspapers and some of the politicians are going to take a lot of shocking.

Foes of Communists

THE ease with which popular resentment can be worked up against Russia is due to an exceptional feature which does differentiate our relations with that country from our relations with any other. That feature is the existence in Canada of a moderately numerous and highly energetic political party which claims to be loyal to the national interests of Canada but which is so obsessed with the economico-political ideas of Russia that it looks at times like an agent of the Russian government. At the time of writing, nobody without access to official secrets can say whether any members of this party are among the persons who are to be accused, and our own belief is that such is probably not the case. But nothing could be more completely ruinous to any prospect of the party exercising serious influence in Canadian affairs than even a plausible suspicion that some of its members have been aiding the spy service of a foreign country.

Photo by Frank Galbraith.

The "Let it snow, Let it snow, Let it snow" votaries are still with us, but most of us like to think that spring's just around the corner. There's a hint of it here in the sun's lingering afterglow.

Instead of denouncing Mr. King (whose language has been scrupulously correct and has avoided even the slightest hint of the identity of the foreign power concerned) for his eminently proper action in defence of the military secrets of the nation which he heads, the Labor Progressives should be whole-heartedly supporting him. Unfortunately they appear to be compelled to take their cue from Moscow, whose chiefs are pretty young at the business of being rulers of a great nation, and have been just about as childish about the whole matter as most of the Canadian newspapers. At that, there may be domestic reasons for the *Pravda* outbursts; Mr. Stalin seems deeply concerned to restore the old prewar feeling among the Russians that the whole non-Communist world (and especially the Social Democratic part of it, with Mr. Bevin as its mouthpiece) is the implacable and inevitable enemy of the U. S. S. R. Communists, it seems, must have an enemy, and now that the Fascists have been defeated they have to fall back on Mr. Bevin and Mr. King. Poor stuff after Hitler and Mussolini, but one must take what one can get.

High Commissioner

THE secret of the late Hon. G. Howard Ferguson's career lay in his warm and magnetic personality. He possessed dignity, poise and quiet force. He understood people and liked them, at every level. He bought sweets and ice-cream for street urchins, and in London he has been known to sit on the floor and play with the Royal Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, then very small children. In these respects he resembled Sir John A. Macdonald more than any other public man in our history.

An exceedingly shrewd and clever politician, he knew that no cause could succeed without a strong organization behind it. Recalling that the modern political "machine" was introduced by no less a statesman than Disraeli, after the Reform Bill, he never failed to keep the party fences mended. And he knew how to secure helpers and converts from among his opponents. His following included not a few "Howard Ferguson Liberals."

An ardent believer in Britain as the spearhead of human liberty throughout the world, he seldom made a speech without proclaiming the Imperial faith that was in him. He realized the broadening influence upon the people of Canada which comes from their partnership in the Commonwealth, and felt that a sane imperialism of service is the best defence against the narrowing provincialism which centers its interest upon parochial affairs. When in 1930 Mr. Ferguson relinquished the premiership to become Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, he began a five-year period of great importance both to his country and to Britain. He established easier approaches to, and more effective cooperation with, both the British Government and the City of London. He was a pioneer in the practice of saving his own time and that of British Ministers by the freer use of the telephone in public affairs. He aided importers and exporters in the promotion of two-way trade. Mr. F. D. L. Smith has disclosed that it was largely under earnest pressure from King George V and Queen Mary that Mr. Ferguson gave up his work in Ontario to accept this post; Their Majesties doubtless felt that a forthright statesman of his character and caliber could do effective work at the heart of the Empire for its welfare and unification.

Deep sympathy goes out to Mrs. Ferguson, as devoted and efficient a helpmeet as any Canadian statesman has ever had. Her husband's eyesight was never good, and through-

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

In Defence of Higher Pay For Our Ottawa Representatives

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MUCH comment has been raised about the recent raise in the salaries of M. P.'s as though no one else ever asked about it besides the Members themselves.

As Secretary Treasurer of the Norway House Settlers Association (at that time) I sent in a very strong request that this increase should be granted. My grounds were simply that we wanted good men and we should pay them accordingly. It seems to be forgotten that a tremendous responsibility rests on every M. P. I apologize to no one for holding these opinions. I am of the opinion that the time for professional politicians is past. We need men who have the best brains to run this country. Our land is too precious, to allow grafters to take charge of it. Our people are too worth while to stand for the old "rackets" any longer. We must pay M. P.'s accordingly.

In case I should seem hard on those I term "professional politicians" I should explain that I refer mostly to the "wait and see" variety. Aeroplanes, radio, etc. have brought us too close to problems which, if we "wait and see", all we are liable to see is the dust of the atomic bomb as it is deposited on our main arteries immediately paralyzing the country's activities.

Before, we could, perhaps, afford to take chances. That day is gone. We must have the best, and have it as soon as possible *if we are to survive.*

Our smart men might give up criticizing and become really smart by walking up to realities. Perhaps now, that the "raise" is a fact it might pay some of them to try for an M.P.'s billet themselves — now that it is slightly more profitable than ill-advised loose talk.

Norway House, Ont. EDWARD HEALY

A Church Speaks

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RESOLUTION, passed by Vancouver Presbytery at the regular meeting in St. Andrew's-Wesley Church on Tuesday, January 29, 1946. "In regards to the deportation of persons of the Japanese race under Orders-in-Council 7355, 7356, 7357, BE IT RESOLVED, that we petition His Majesty's Government at Ottawa as follows:

That, irrespective of legal technicalities involving dates, categories etc., the deportation be carried out in the most humanitarian way;

That except where crimes or treason have been proved, rupture of families be avoided, and

That, no person who is legally resident in Canada be compelled to go to Japan against his will.

WE FURTHER PETITION the Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, that he implement the spirit of the policy declared by him on August 4, 1944 in connection with persons of Japanese race in Canada.

Vancouver, B. C. E. W. MACKAY

The Doubter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE clear insight of your Ottawa correspondent, Wilfrid Eggleston, was shown in his article of December 22 wherein he debunked Social Credit and the efforts of its members.

Then again on December 29 he was able to spot J. M. Macdonnell as "the most valuable single acquisition in the new Parliament."

We have to turn to the debate on October 19 to get this gem from "the acquisition":—

"What the Conservative Party urge is that our complete economy shall be regulated by the volume of money in circulation and not by our great natural wealth and productive capacity."

A. H. JUKES, MAJOR

Saanichton, B.C.

No Modernists, Please

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NONE of your readers has, so far, I believe, relieved his or her feelings in print, on the prevailing character of samples of modern art which from time to time deface your pages. But there are very many wholesome intelligent people who see no good or beauty in uncouth decadence, and will read this extract from an art-criticism in the B.B.C.'s "Listener" with satisfaction and delight.

"In our day, an artist is acclaimed for the reduction of the vital rhythms of human form to the squalor of plumbers' pipes, or the starved penury of a diagram; to pinheads on sausage bodies; to red-hot scrimmages with the nude, and, for landscape or building views, to vague swishing of pigments, and rackety skies over rickety architecture. Our schools will surely be turning back soon to study where there is something to learn."

Peachland, B.C. M. E. COLDHAM

The Theory of It

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TO ME the article on Flag Waving in your February 2 issue is just silly; that is, it does not deal at all with the root of the problem. All any union man wants is justice. If, according to the union constitution, the final decision rests with a group of honest men who live in the United States of America — men who are proud of their status as workers — what about it?

Where does the need for impartial outsiders arise? Is not justice the same here and in the United States? Or do you think that a square deal for the worker in Canada differs from a square deal for his brother in the United States?

A. A. FRANKE
Kearns, Ont. Mining Engineer

A Blind Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LIVING as I do next door to the west coastland, possibly I have heard more than the normal amount of criticism of the Japanese in Canada, and, through the Calgary *Albertan*, I have read of the blind policy of the Calgary City Council in times recently past, by whom anyone of Japanese descent is automatically regarded as suspect. I have also been disappointed more than once in actions taken against these persons by the University of Alberta.

I believe that it would be fair to say that the SATURDAY NIGHT has always advocated the most tolerant and Christian attitude to such minorities one could find in any secular publication in Canada. Please continue your protests against injustice, and be assured that you have support in your work.

Stavely, Alta. (REV.) F. G. BRISBIN

Look To Ourselves

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR six years we fought to rid the world of the Nazi scourge which had wrought so much distraction and suffering throughout Europe. We fought because we believed in our cause, believed the Almighty was with us in a selfless crusade for the salvation of mankind. We used terrible weapons to destroy the enemy, both on the field of battle and in his home, but only because it was a case of survival—either his existence or ours. We resorted to terror bombing to save ourselves, but even then there were still some on our side who had the decency to protest against this slaughter of civilians.

We, the United Nations, achieved our victory in the name of all that was righteous. Since then we have proceeded to loot, rape, dispossess, and murder our prostrate enemy on a tremendous scale. We have brought with us starvation and degradation, and we have created a tragic situation so that (according to columnist Dorothy Thompson) the infant mortality in parts of Germany has reached almost 50% of the pitiful number born. We have re-introduced slavery into Europe on a scale that no autocrat in history ever dreamt of. As if the Germans had not had retribution enough in the utter ruin of their cities and homes—destruction which will take generations to restore—we are turning all Germany into one vast Belsen. We have outdone the beast we set out to destroy.

Now, as we sit in judgment of those who are held responsible for the many atrocities and crimes of this war, we, the United Nations, might look sharply at ourselves. Among us there is the concentration camp, there is the police state, there is unchecked and wanton aggression against minorities and weak states, there are racial persecution and prejudice, there are, in fact, all the evils against which we fought and on which we now sit in judgement.

Kingston, Ont. JOHN D. PATTISON

Ottawa Planning

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE editorial "Capital Planning" in your November 10 edition amounts to a defense of the Prime Minister's placing of "the task of replanning Ottawa in the hands of a non-Canadian". The arguments employed and the rhetorical questions raised in this editorial are exceedingly provocative.

Ottawa deserves a great town-planner and there are a number of Canadians who either collectively or individually are thoroughly competent. There are in Canada at least six men of approximately forty years of age whose specialized training and experience in and with world-celebrated schools of town-planning, and town-planners, render them capable in this connection. At very least these men should be consulted.

The history of Canadian governments' many similar examples of a lack of faith in Canadian artists, and their unwillingness to allow them to "win their spurs" at home, is long and deplorable. This lack of confidence is unjustified and must be replaced by confidence, for confidence is amply justified. That it is warranted is demonstrated by the fact that it is universally accorded Canadian artists abroad.

The best possible means of achieving the desired end would be the establishment of a Federal Agency to advise on all matters pertaining to all the arts in Canada. This body would act as a focal and radiating point for matters of creative consequence, as an information centre, as a gate of approach by institutions and organizations and public bodies for a direct hearing on all matters pertaining to their projects.

Such a governmental body was recommended in the Brief on Cultural Aspects of Canadian Reconstruction which was presented by representatives of all Canadian artists to the government in June, 1944.

Montreal, Que. FREDERICK B. TAYLOR
Vice-President, Federation of Canadian Artists

Canada's 600-bed Military Hospital at Cliveden, which was built by the Canadian Government at a cost of some $2,250,000 is to be presented to Great Britain as a permanent memorial to Dominion troops who fell in the war. Here: a view down the centre of one of the long wards.

Decency In Death

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE STORY by R. C. Wood in your issue of February 2 disturbed me. Even in Dickens I have found none so pathetic, and so shameful. I graduated, and by choice, from a small hospital where we were taught to honor the dead. Of the Orillia General Hospital it can be said that the poorest, most destitute person who died there never left the building or even the ward, without being bathed, wrapped, not merely covered, in a clean white sheet, the hands crossed on the breast, the eyes closed, etc. All this was routine and no nurse, probationer or senior, failed in these acts of duty.

Thank God for small hospitals where nurses and orderlies dare not, or do not wish, to dishonor the dead, and for such men as the one who was the lone mourner in the instance mentioned.

CECELIA JOWETT, REG. N.
Longford Mills, Ont.

Pessimist Outlook

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"EVERYBODY" appears to be alarmed at the lack of respect for law and order. Pedestrians, motorists and street car operators (most of those with trailers start on yellow lights) are criticized for various, shall we say, ill-mannered acts. There is an alarming outbreak of armed violence. People don't turn out to vote etc. etc. I wonder just how much of this trouble can be laid at the feet of government.

One of our provinces refused to pay its agreed rate of interest—didn't it? The "powers that be" lowered the quality of, and raised the price of liquor—didn't they? And then the Dominion Parliament found it inconvenient to submit to its own law, and with great effrontery set up legislation which allowed its members to get a retroactive raise, tax free, of two thousand dollars per annum, and less than 1% of its members raised a voice of protest.

Remarkable how Parliament can squabble about small matters, and present such a united front when its members' pockets are concerned.

When an armed burglar raids one's home there is an odd chance of frustrating him, there is a good chance if he steals that he will be brought to justice—but what can we do to Parliament?

A good many of us wonder if we should teach our children to be honest or smart.

Islington, Ont. SKEPTIC

Don't Lie To Children

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article on Santa Claus is interesting. It is significant that people are at last beginning to consider such matters intelligently.

One thing is certain, as you point out: There is and can be neither reason nor excuse for deceiving little children. Many are the sore hearts when children discover that those whom they believed in and trusted implicitly let them down and deceived them.

There is no need, either, of deception or of giving up Santa Claus. The way out is very simple: — *Let the children play Santa Claus with the parents.*

It is a simple fact that parents enjoy greatly the mystery and stealth, the plotting and planning, and they get a thrill out of seeing the surprise and joy on the faces of the children. Let the children themselves share in that thrill and joy.

And so Mother, John and Mary plot and plan and sacrifice and with mystery and by stealth place the parcels where Father will find them and they can scarcely restrain themselves until they see the surprise and joy on Father's face when he finds the things. Likewise Father, Mary and John plot together in deep mystery, and by stealth and sacrifice prepare something lovely for Mother, and the little children scream with delight to see her surprise in discovering that these packages are for her.

Children enter into this make-believe with delight. They do not have to be told that Santa Claus is fact or fiction. They experience within themselves the essence of the Christmas spirit—the joy and delight in planning and doing good and bringing happiness to others.

Toronto, Ont. A. J. WM. MYERS

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

out his career she aided him by reading aloud much of the material with which he had to familiarize himself. The knowledge thus acquired, together with a lively native wit, made her an excellent adviser, a brilliant hostess, and even an acceptable substitute as a speaker at luncheons and other functions which the High Commissioner was unable to attend.

Our Wave-Length

THE C.B.C. celebrated on Sunday the first anniversary of the establishment of its overseas shortwave broadcasting service; and the following day Mr. C. D. Jackson, a very high-up officer of the *Time-Life-Fortune* group, delivered to the Toronto Canadian Club an address which might have been a footnote to that celebration. For Mr. Jackson was hymning with lyric ardor the services to world trade, world understanding and world peace performed by the great mechanisms of *free* interchange of ideas between nations. Of these mechanisms the printed word is obviously by far the most effective *where it can operate,* and it was printed word that Mr. Jackson was extolling. But he gave many instances of the great difficulties which the producer of printed matter encounters when he undertakes to diffuse his products over a number of different countries, and it happens that radio is the one diffusion mechanism which cannot be effectively interfered with at state boundaries.

It is unlikely that Canada will ever be able to compete in the world readership market with such periodicals as the United States is able to produce, but in the radio field the situation is different. If Canada can decide what she wants to say to the world—and it is admittedly a rather large assumption—there is no reason why she should not say it with as good a prospect of acceptance and influence as any American station. That that prospect would be materially improved if we were to make up our national mind to accept a mild trickle of immigration from distressed Europe is obvious, and it has already been improved by the signs of our increased readiness to admit foreign goods without any ruinous tariff handicap. But apart from these matters of good-neighbor policy, the repute of Canada is pretty good at the moment throughout the smaller nations of the world, and we are exempt from the suspicions of imperialistic designs which are widely held against the great powers.

If the wave-length of the Sackville station becomes associated in the world's mind with a Canada addicted to humanity, justice and generosity in her external relationships, it may easily come to be listened to with affection and gratitude.

PEEVE-FEVER

(with apologies to John Masefield)

I MUST get down to my verse again, for reasons God knows why:
For nobody wants to print the stuff, and nobody wants to buy,
And my head aches, and my brain reels, and my nerve cells quiver,
And the cold, white rejection slips upset my liver.

I must get down to my verse again, for there may come a day
When whoever gets my songs forgets to throw the stuff away.
And all I ask is a bit of sun, but not too glary,
And a soft seat, and an Underwood, and a Rhyming Dictionary.

I must get down to my verse again. (Observe I did not call
It poetry, but I really think I've something on the ball.)
And all I ask is a rhyme or two, and a theme sonorous,
And a full pipe, and a cool beer, and Roget's Thesaurus.

J. E. PARSONS

Station Owners

THE theory of broadcasting in Canada is that outside of the operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which are supposed to be carried on in the general interests of the nation and to avoid with the most scrupulous care the favoring of any one kind of opinions more than any other, the various broadcasting stations should be owned by people who will use them as a source of profit and will have no desire to propagandize over them. There is however, a growing tendency for individuals and organizations to seek licenses for broadcasting stations, not for purposes of profit, but with the intention, more or less veiled according to circumstances, of using them for the building up of a certain kind of public opinion. And this tendency presents obvious problems for the licensing authority.

The problem is peculiarly acute when the proposed owner of a broadcasting station is the Crown in the right of a province, and it might be equally puzzling if a municipality took to seeking the same privilege. It is not that such owners are necessarily more given to propaganda than others, but there is in their case a total absence of the necessity to earn a profit, which is in other cases at least a partial safeguard. The private owner cannot get too far away from the tastes and needs of his audience, or he will cease to have an audience large enough to pay his operating costs and the interest on his capital.

Canadians might well be doing some thinking about the kind of ownership that they want for their radio stations.

TRADES UNION
"A BETTER WORLD"
"ESSENTIAL WORK"
The film industry is To help the Board of Trade To hasten the nation's recovery.—
NEWS ITEM.
LOW

WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH A STAR WHO WON'T BE DIRECTED?

Copyright in All Countries.

Invaluable

FOR the ninety-ninth year "The Canadian Almanac" has just been published. This 1946 edition of 750 pages in small type is a storehouse of information with over 50,000 listings in the index. The names of all our governors, Federal, Provincial, and some municipal, are given. The Customs Tariff, the Income Tax Act, and other grim subjects are set forth in iron completeness. Judges, barristers and minor limbs of the Law appear, complete with titles. Indeed it would be difficult to ask any question about Canada and Canadians without finding the answer in this compendious and accurate volume. (The Copp, Clark Company, $7.00.)

Penal Reform

IT APPEARS improbable that any real information concerning the recent prison disturbances in various parts of Canada will be forthcoming until Parliament meets and questions can be put to the appropriate ministers. When that occurs we earnestly hope that there will be an active manifestation of public opinion demanding the earliest possible implementation of all the essential points in the Report on penal methods which has been in the hands of Parliament and the country for more than six years without any sign of action.

It is useless to expect governments to do anything about penal reform until they are compelled to by strong and persistent public pressure. There is a powerful vested interest in things as they are, and no government is going to combat that interest until it has to. One of the notable deficiencies of our country is the lack of any means for coordinating the efforts of humanely disposed and progressive-minded people in its various different areas. There are plenty of men and women of ability and energy who are prepared to work for penal reform and kindred causes in their own communities, but they are not well known outside of those communities and it is difficult and expensive for them to get together on a nation-wide scale. Nevertheless we think that the time is ripe for a national conference on penal reform, and we should like to see it set on foot this year.

Not Charity

IT IS IMPORTANT that it should be borne in mind that the motive of the American loan to Great Britain is not charity, but enlightened self-interest. It differs from the Lend-Lease arrangement, the motive of which was the desire to strengthen the side which the American people, on the whole, desired to see win the war; but the difference is more one of circumstances than of feelings. The circumstances of Lend-Lease were far more urgent, and there was consequently less division of opinion among the American people, few of whom could fail to see where their self-interest lay at that time.

Today the self-interest is economic, not belligerent, and has reference to a future possibly several years from now and not immediately around the corner. It is the self-interest of a nation which has to choose between seeing a large group of its potential customers (and suppliers, for there is no one-way trade in international commerce) cut off from all relations with it by total inability to acquire its currency with which to buy its produce, and inviting them into a credit system which will enable everybody to deal freely with everybody else.

The United States cannot quite repeat the world depression of 1929-30, because the world is not tied to gold as it was in those distressful years and the nations with inadequate supplies of gold know far better than they did then how to manage without it. But the United States can bring about a tremendous depression in its own territory, by trying to maintain an excess of exports over imports when the outside world has nothing with which to pay for that excess. That the American people cannot suddenly accustom themselves to a huge increase in their import trade is undeniably true, and it is this fact that justifies the British loan, as a device for providing non-American buyers with American money with which to buy American goods until such time as Americans can learn to accept payment in foreign goods. The quicker they are at learning that lesson, the sooner will they get back their loan.

The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

INFLATION made Easy: Price ceilings are being raised to raise wage ceilings which will enable wage ceilings to keep up with price ceilings, and folk will buy less for more except those with no more to buy less with, in which case, they will have to get along with less than those who are buying less with more. See what we mean?

•

Until the international spy ring story broke from Ottawa, we had no idea that Hollywood suffered from pernicious anaemia.

•

ENTIRE DOMINION FEELS
PINCH OF HOUSING SITUATION
—An Ottawa Headline.

We squeezed our way into one the other day and the builder wanted $10,000 for it.

•

From "Courtesy at the Table" feature column: "Don't grunt, smack your lips, or drink nosily when taking soup." Except, of course, when you come up to breathe.

•

SCIENTISTS SCAN HERBS
OF AFRICAN SAVAGES
FOR CURES
—Wall Street Journal.

They might even find a remedy for civilization.

•

In Medford, Ore., a swearing parrot was confined for three months in the jail chapel where he listened only to sermons and hymns. The bird is now believed to be fully penitent as he spends most of his day declaring that he's damned.

•

From "Physics for Beginners": "A wave consists in the transfer from point to point in some medium of a change of some nature which is repeated periodically at each point of the medium periodic both in time at the same place and in space at the same time along a line called the direction of propagation." Now we know why more than one of 'em makes us feel sick.

•

The latest idea in toilet soap is to make the cakes hollow and so do away with slivers usually left over. Junior suggests that for washing purposes the hollows will sure come in handy for the kids.

•

Judging by the latest formidable designs in ladies' handbags, the battle against inflation has had another set-back.

•

A Miami news item reports that grooms employed by Florida race tracks receive $2400 a year for currying horses, but school teachers in Florida, with college degrees, start at $1400, and may receive as much as a groom in ten years. This is clearly a problem for the Society to Encourage Horse-Sense among Teachers.

•

A current popular song hit is stated to have been created in half an hour. Even top-ranking composers have on occasion to work overtime.

•

A banded robin which was seen recently in Niagara Falls has since been reported from Ottawa, in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings. Bird lovers are of the opinion that the poor creature had lost its way.

•

A man is being held in a Texas jail who has been sentenced to 498 years imprisonment plus two life terms. The sentence can be commuted by about 22 years if he behaves himself.

•

A Washington B.U.P. dispatch describes a machine that squats on a vacant lot and "lays" a house in 24 hours. The cackling is done by the real estate man.

•

THIS FREEDOM

I suppose any man has a right to believe
That the moon is a slab of Limburger cheese,
For the mind is a puzzle, and oft may receive
Impressions as cock-eyed, and still be at ease.
But if he insists I partake of his view
And waves a large black-jack to *make* me agree
I shall make a wild protest of purple-ish hue
Call aloud for the cops, for Bill King, for George Drew
Or other Authorities cherishing me.

For such is Democracy's noble ground-tone;
To think as I please on all subjects whatever
Provided I let all my fellows alone.
I may woo them with talk, but with violence never;
Though talk uninhibited, borne on each breath,
May bore the longsuffering public to death.

J. E. M.

Bitter Cold, Hunger, Dire Hardship in Vienna

A scene in the Karntner Strasse, most fashionable street in Central Europe before the war, now gloomily shadowed by the shell of the burned-out St. Stephen's Cathedral.

During the fighting for the city, Russians and Austrians were buried where they fell because there was no transport.

An Austrian policeman controls the traffic, but Russia, Britain, France and the U.S. govern the city's life.

Viennese girls manage to look happy and smart on very meagre rations. But a fur coat often covers up a hungry stomach.

There is incessant moving, for the needs of the controlling powers have priority. There was a roof over this man's house, and panes in the windows. So the military requisitioned it, and he had to move out.

By Peter Rodd

IT WAS in Vienna, a long time ago, that they coined the phrase, "The situation is, of course, desperate, but not yet serious." Something of this attitude survives today in the cold and hungry city. There is irresponsibility in it, and it is time the Viennese realized that their irresponsibility was among the causes of the calamity which has overtaken them. But there is also gallantry in it, which is well, because they may need a lot of courage to carry them through the hardships of this winter. It will be time enough for the survivors to learn the political lessons they need so badly when spring returns and the larders are better-stocked.

It is too early yet to prophesy how successful the Allies will be in averting the famine which threatens. Reserves are very small and snow is an incalculable factor in the flow of food and fuel. There is no lack of determination, but the problems which the military governments of the four nations have to face are mostly of the "if we had some eggs we could have some ham and eggs, if we had some ham"type. If there were more clothing and boots more men could be sent to the forests, to cut more wood, to heat more workshops, to increase the production of clothing and boots, and so on. But there is not enough of anything, not even enough to start making more.

If the present plans can be implemented, and the ration maintained, though a great disaster will have been avoided, there will still be plenty of hardship, which the depressing outward appearance of the city makes no easier to bear. Those who knew Vienna in its better days remember the pride of even its poorest citizens in the fine palaces which lie in ruins, and their strong civic sense is deeply shocked by the mountains of rubble which litter the streets, among which from time to time one comes across little groups of graves, the graves of the people who were killed in the fighting and were buried where they died.

Working Mid Ruins

But the real grimness for the Viennese lies less in the shattered buildings and the squalid pavements, than behind the paneless windows of the buildings which still stand, the big blocks of offices and dwellings in which they have to live and work.

Military Government officers complain that they get so little action or decision from the Austrian officials with whom they have to deal. It is easy enough to attribute this inertia, as so many of them are inclined to do, to the stupefying after-effects of a totalitarian tyranny. That certainly has something to do with it, but it would be interesting to see how much work they would themselves get through if they left their centrally-heated offices and had to sit, muffled round the ears, wrapped up in overcoats, drafting their orders and instructions with gloved but still numb fingers cramped round their pens. Today incidentally most Austrian officials try to get through their work between eight o'clock in the morning and one. It would be asking the keenest civil servant a great deal to expect him to face his ice-box office again after the only sort of meal his rations allow him for lunch.

Starvation Rations

The rations are very meagre indeed and there is nothing much with which the Viennese can supplement them, as their more fortunate countrymen in the provinces do with garden produce. The actual amount of food eaten by a citizen of Vienna today is just about a quarter of what the Londoner consumes, less than half the minimum required to maintain health. Street collapses are increasing, and these quite frequently occur in the cases of people, who superficially, to judge by such things as fur coats, obviously never endured hardships of any kind before.

Yet the work of administration has been re-started and goes on not only in the face of these physical handicaps, but also in the face of the appalling difficulty of trying to serve four masters who talk different languages, keep different timetables, and often have more trouble in understanding each other than the mere language barriers would imply.

There are not four Allied zones in Vienna. There are ten. There are four in the inner town, the City, as it were, but there are besides two more Russian, two more British, one more French, and one American in the metropolitan area. It is to the credit of the soldiers concerned that at least at the lower levels, they should have achieved an uneasy unanimity of approach to this farcical jigsaw puzzle. One of the more surprising sights is that of a military police patrol, on which all four nations are represented, apparently in animated conversation with each

This Winter ... But Courage and Gallantry Too

Schonbrunn, once the summer palace of the Haps burgs, was gay again on the night the British C.-in-C., Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, gave a party at which Allies and Ex-enemies met socially for the first time.

All the higher officers of the four controlling powers were guests. This Russian woman officer and an American have apparently surmounted the language barrier.

Photographs by Haywood Magee

other. The language they use remains a mystery.

Off duty, the troops of the Allied armies keep themselves very much to themselves. They are generally speaking, very well turned-out; competition has something to do with this, and they are also far better behaved than their slightly malicious gossip about each other would lead one to believe. The French and the British are sometimes seen in each other's clubs, but the other two armies tend to be exclusive, being also, incidentally, very much better-paid. The citizens of Vienna, who have the strongest tradition of good manners of any town population in the world, have adjusted themselves to their presence, and treat them with respect but without the servility which the Germans show, and the troops respect them in return. The children show no respect to any of them, but like the British and Russian privates best.

There is, of course, a black or barter market in which civilian and soldier meet on level terms, but it is smaller than those which flourish in most European countries. Money will buy almost nothing, and rations for the troops and the population are too strictly-controlled to make transactions in food safe. Blankets and clothing are the staples of the barter trade and displaced persons the principal middlemen. An overcoat will buy a piano. Throw in a mackintosh and a couple of bars of chocolate and you can take home the concert grand, that is if you can get it on to a tram. There are no other wheels for civilians in Vienna.

Party at Schonbrunn

If unanimity of purpose is sometimes less marked among the senior Allied soldiers than among their subordinates, social intercourse is rather more developed. "Quadripartite" entertainments are a feature of military life. The French have, of course, the best food, the Russians the most drink, the Americans the hottest rooms, and the British the incomparable setting of the Schonbrunn Palace. The party which was given by General Sir Richard McCreery for the premiere of the film *Henry V*, was the first of these functions to which Austrian civilians were invited. The French were discreetly silent about their impressions of the production. The Russians, in their heart of hearts, thought that it was an uproariously funny farce.

After the film there was dancing and supper in the State rooms of the Palace. A bomb has seriously damaged the ballroom, but somehow the uniformed crowd and its very 20th-century manners seemed the greater outrage to its enchanting ceilings and cream-and-gold panelling.

It is certainly not for the benefit of the occupying forces that the Viennese keep the musical and dramatic activity of their city at such a high level on such short rations. All the cabarets and theatres which have survived the fighting are playing every night to full houses, but are far too cold for most of the soldiers. The level of performance, be it opera or comedy, symphony or farce, and the response of the audience, bring a lump to the throat of the foreign spectator, who knows that there is no fire in the dressing-rooms, and no supper after the show, but only a long slither home over the icebound pavements from the draughty stage to a freezing flat when the lights go out.

Morale Is High

Is it admirable? Is it admirable to stage a dress show for people who can't buy because you cannot make any, except the model ? Is it admirable to carry on with all the more civilized pursuits and little elegancies of life, when the wolf is at the door? Just now, the answer is yes. There is little that can be done about the wolf by the Viennese themselves. The conquerors alone can help, and can only help as long as the citizens maintain their morale. All these things contribute to support it.

The other side of the picture can be discussed when the winter is passed. The other side of the picture is the failure of the Viennese to realize that in their good-natured and woolly way, they took a hand in the great German crime. They are too readily convinced that the whole business had nothing to do with them. They have all too long regarded history as something that happens to them, and not as something they could have had a hand in shaping. It is true that Vienna has too often been the sport of political and dynastic forces which it could not resist. But it never tried to resist. Vienna accepted. Vienna was polite. Paris is less polite, but very much more civilized than Vienna. But Paris does not accept. Paris puts up barricades. Vienna, which has learned much from Paris, has still a lot more to learn.

Whether the conqueror cracks the whip or cracks a joke, it's tactful to smile. Marshall Koniev, Russian Commander, appears to be in a jovial mood as he talks to Austria's newly-elected President, Dr. Renner who was interned in a Hitler concentration camp, but the latter's smile seems a bit forced.

Momentarily these civilian guests forgot the morrow, for here at least was warmth and food without coupons.

A poster tells of the joy of being free. In her present plight, Vienna reserves judgment.

Monroe Doctrine Cited To Justify Russia

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Can Russia make use of the Monroe Doctrine to justify her present policy of interference and penetration? The writer says no, and he supports his opinion with a devastating contrast between American behavior since the Monroe declaration of 1823 and Russian behavior towards the nations that lie within her orbit at this very moment.

The alarming situations arising from Russian conduct have given rise to grave fears for civilization, whose foundations, says this writer, are being sapped by two deadly microbes: the Bolshevik streptococcus and the Fascist spirochete.

A previous article on Russia by Mr. Chauvin appeared in Saturday Night of February 16.

ONE hundred and twenty-three years ago, James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, promulgated one of the most important political declarations of modern times. This declaration, which is not embodied in an Act of Congress, or a part of the American Constitution or of the body of international law, has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Briefly the Monroe Doctrine, in the words of President Wilson, is a proclamation by the United States to the rest of the World which says: "Hands off the American Hemisphere". That policy had been foreshadowed by George Washington and by Thomas Jefferson, but it was not until Monroe's term that circumstances conducive to its enunciation developed. Those circumstances need to be related here, if we are to properly assess Russia's spurious alibi for her Bolshevik imperialism.

For several years before the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, Spain had been experiencing difficulties with her American possessions, over which she had imposed the colonial absolutism of the Bourbons. Between 1816 and 1822 a revolutionary government had been established in every Hispano-American colony from the United States to Cape Horn, and independence of Spain was a *fait accompli* everywhere. The people of the United States very naturally felt a lively sympathy for the endeavours of their struggling neighbors to throw off the yoke of Spain, and in 1820, the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Henry Clay, the Speaker, had passed a resolution declaring that it was expedient to recognize the South American republics which had achieved their independence of Spain and to make the necessary appropriations to pay the salary and expenses of sending ministers to their governments.

However, this recognition of their independence by the United States did not insure the new republics against the danger of European interference. In 1815, after the reëstablishment of the old régime throughout Europe, there was formed among a number of the great European powers, principally Austria, Prussia and Russia, a sort of protective league called the "Holy Alliance". The chief object of this Alliance (there was nothing in it that could be regarded as Holy) was to maintain unimpaired the régime of absolutism and, to that end, to keep down the spirit of revolution within their respective dominions, and to overthrow new governments erected out of the old colonies of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. Thus, it had crushed rebellions in Portugal, Naples and Piedmont, and now it was considering the possibility or restoring to Spain her revolted colonies of South America.

British Proposal

Of all the European countries, only England was opposed to intervention in South America. Therefore, the then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, George Canning, made a proposal to James Rush, American Minister to London, to the effect that the two powers unite in a joint declaration against the threatened intervention of the "Holy Alliance". Rush had no instructions from his government, but he took the liberty of promising that the United States would join in the declaration if Great Britain would first recognize the independence of the South American republics (Portuguese Brazil had set up an imperialist régime, which was also recognized by the U.S.A.) as the United States had done. This Canning refused to do, and the declaration was never made.

Meantime, matters on the American continent had become complicated by the attitude which Russia was taking in the Northwest. In 1821, the Czar had issued a *ukase* reserving exclusively to Russian subjects all trade, commerce and fishing on the northwest coast as far south as the 51st parallel of latitude, part of which region (the Oregon Territory) was claimed by the United States. All foreign vessels were forbidden to approach within one hundred miles of the interdicted coasts, and it was the general belief in Washington that Russia would attempt to extend her dominion (she then owned Alaska, which was afterwards sold to the U. S. A.) much farther down the coast.

This seemed to President Monroe to be an enroachment upon American rights, and a source of danger to the United States. As a consequence, the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, protested against this action and wrote to the Russians, through their minister, Baron Tuyl, saying that henceforth the American continents, because of the independent position which they had assumed and maintained, would no longer be open to colonization by European nations. In this situation, Monroe turned to the two ex-Presidents, Madison and Jefferson, for advice, and encouraged by them in the stand which he had already taken, announced in his annual message of December, 1823, the principles which have come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. In approving the proposed declaration, Jefferson said: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle in the broils of Europe. Our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs".

Purpose Achieved

I need not enlarge here on the effects in Europe of this bold announcement of policy by the United States. It will suffice to say that the purpose for which the announcement was made was fully accomplished. However, students interested in making a comparison between the Monroe Doctrine and the Stalin "Monroe Doctrine" may consult, very profitably: Tucker's "The Monroe Doctrine", or Foster's "Century of American Diplomacy", or Morse's "Life of John Quincy Adams", or Gilman's "Life of James Monroe", or/and especially, Richardson's "Messages and Papers of the Presidents". The bibliography on the subject is quite extensive.

Now, it is pertinent to ask what point of comparison can there be between a policy (the Monroe Doctrine) the dominant principles of which are non-intervention by overseas powers in the political affairs of the nations of the two American continents, and non-aggression by the said powers against neighbors who want to be independent and at peace, and a policy of grab and interposition such as has been pursued, and is being pursued today, by Russia in Europe and Asia? It is true that Washington has intervened in Latin-American affairs at different times (Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Venezuela), but not in a single instance was it for the purpose of dictating what kind of governments should be set up by American nations, or of making the Western Hemisphere an exclusive American ideological preserve. There have been in South America regimes of the most diverse kinds, some of them hostile to the "Colossus of the North", but Washington never interfered in any arbitrary manner. Pan-Americanism, of which the Monroe Doctrine is the foundation, is in essence a "good-neighbor" policy. Its basis is the independence of the nations of this hemisphere. Imperial designs on Central or South America have at no time, to the knowledge of this writer, entered into the minds of American statesmen. Not so with Russia, as we shall see.

The Monroe Doctrine has been

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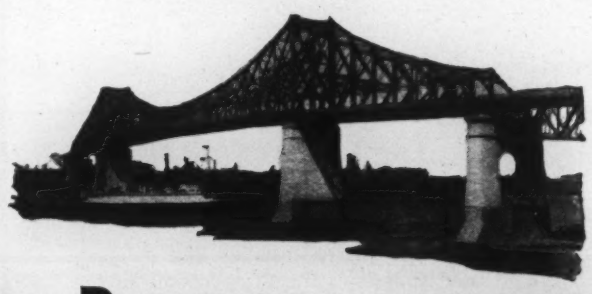

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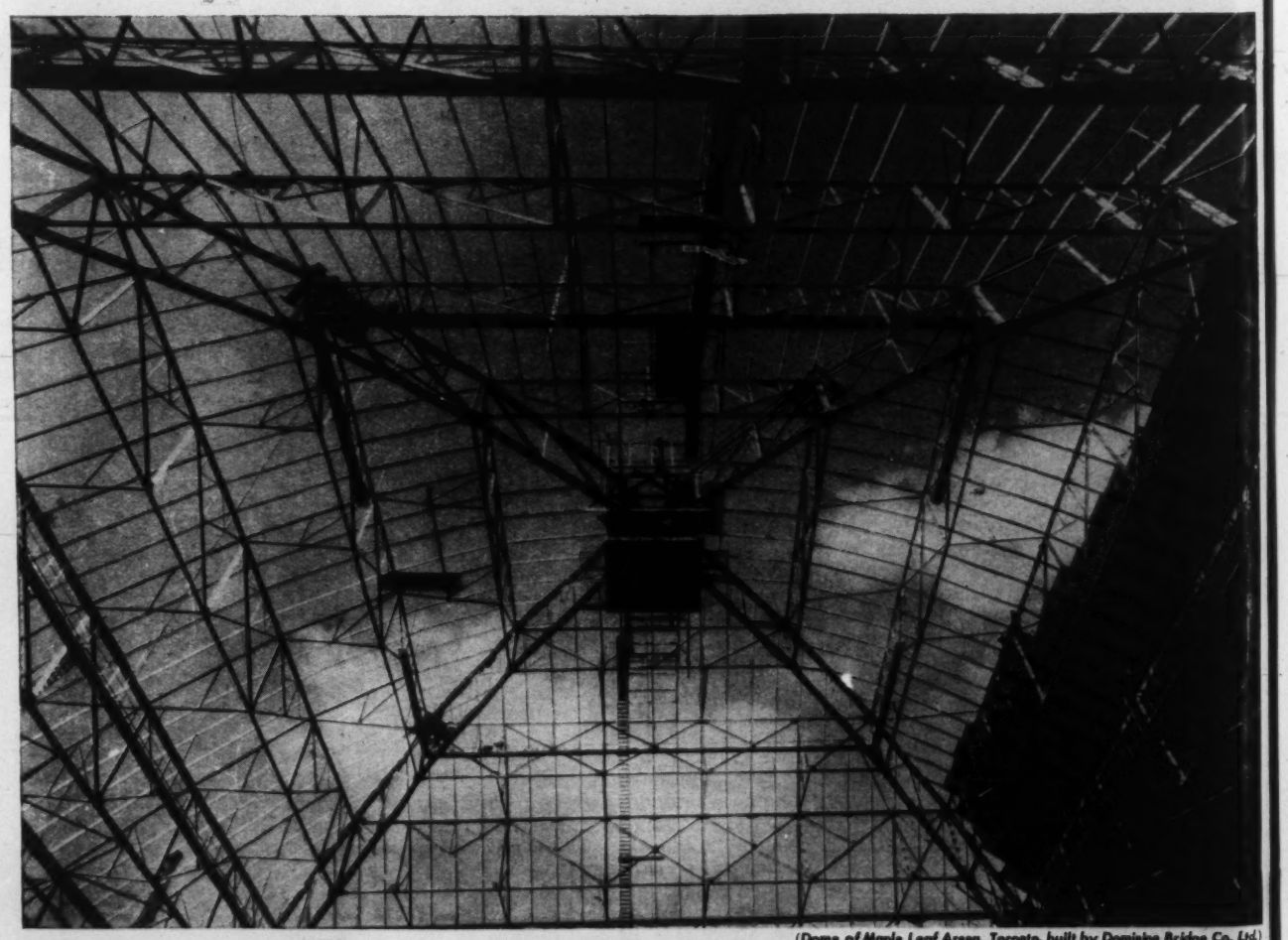

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invoked, in the past century and a quarter, on several occasions. It was strongly invoked against France, for instance, in 1865. Taking advantage of the American Civil War, Emperor Napoleon III sent French troops to Mexico and set up a Mexican Empire, with Maximilian of Austria as ruler. Immediately after the Civil War, the U. S. Government sent a sharp message to France, and was prepared to use its armies and navy to enforce it. However, Napoleon withdrew the French troops, the people revolted, Maximilian—a splendid man but not the choice of the people—was executed, and the Mexicans once more ruled Mexico— and without American interference.

It was sharply invoked in 1895, in the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. Grover Cleveland, then President of the U. S. A., at once arose to assert the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, intervened in a dispatch to the British Government which brought the relations between the two countries almost to a breaking point. The crisis was allayed by the judicious policy of Lord Salisbury, then British Prime Minister, who suggested that the matter be submitted to arbitration. This was done and the matter was settled a few years later.

Now if, during the years since the Monroe Doctrine has been proclaimed, the United States had sniffed out the independence of the Central or South American countries by installing hand-picked governments and imposing them by force, Stalin would today have some excuse for trotting out the Monroe Doctrine. Or had the U.S.A. carried out a program of terror against hundreds of thousands in Mexico, or Venezuela, or Argentina, because they held political views which Americans disapproved, as happened in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Austria, and Finland, the Soviet apologists would have some ground for referring to the Monroe Doctrine. But such is not the case. Territorial grabs backed up by military prowess has never been the policy of Uncle Sam, although his behaviour has oftimes been the butt for attacks both at home and abroad.

Russian Record

And, at this point, let us look at Russia's record.

Stalin started out on his imperialistic schemes in 1939 by biting off about 35 per cent of the territory of Poland, stopping only when he encountered the German armies advancing from the opposite direction. In the same year, he invaded Finland, eventually grabbing naval and air bases and taking the Karelian Isthmus. In 1940, he swallowed the whole three of his Baltic neighbors, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, thus annexing to Russia 62,630 square miles of territory and a population of 5½ millions.

These deeds were, of course, perpetrated before the Atlantic Charter, which was signed "Somewhere on the Atlantic", August 1941. But on January 2, 1942, six months after her invasion by Germany, Russia, along with 25 other nations at war with one or the other of the Axis powers, declared her adherence to that famous Charter. This adherence, on the basis of Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Charter, should have changed Russia's attitude in so far as penetration and interference are concerned, but it did not.

Long before V-E Day, the Soviet propaganda machine was at work preparing the ground for puppet régimes, in defiance of national sentiments and wishes. Thus Russia surreptitiously dropped from Stettin to Trieste (everywhere except in Greece) an "iron curtain" behind which she dominates affairs without consulting the free preferences of the populations or even her war allies.

Most of this strategic area has been turned into a Soviet domain from which the military, political and press representatives of the outside world are, for all practical purposes, excluded. Russia has meshed the economy of those countries into her own, and outside nations are allowed to trade in that Soviet sphere only to the extent that Moscow considers it useful.

Just how far Stalin has succeeded in fencing off the Middle East and converting it into a domain for his control and exploitation is not quite clear yet, but we know that Soviet troops still occupy (at this writing) the Azerbaijan province of Iran, which is wedged in between Russia and Turkey; we know that Russia has made demands for oil, mineral and communications concessions from Persia, as well as for an outlet on the Persian Gulf; and we know that Russia demands of Turkey the Kars Plateau on the Black Sea, and bases on the Dardanelles and in the Dodecanese Islands. Russia may withdraw her troops from Azerbaijan (she has agreed to withdraw them), but she will not withdraw her demands, U.N.O. opinion notwithstanding. The demands from Turkey are backed up by the Red Army in the Caucasus, and by the presence of Bulgarian troops on the Turkish border.

Were I to complete the list of Russian demands for concessions here, for control there, for trusteeship authority in such and such areas, or permanent port facilities at other points, I would have to include Germany, Denmark, Albania, Greece, Tripolitania, Eritrea, Tangier, Japan, and China. It would be too long!

Situation Grave

It is, of course, plausible that a great nation cannot remain indifferent to the character and fate of its small neighbors, but that interest should not be used as an excuse for interfering with the independence of those neighbors, still less for a policy that ranges from outright annexation to political terrorization. Were Russia to say, as the United States said in the Monroe Doctrine, that an attack upon any one of the nations within her orbit would be regarded as an attack against herself, her attitude would not constitute an obstacle against a larger international organization. But Russia makes no such declaration.

The situation is so grave that it has stirred Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to take cognizance of Russian misbehavior. Speaking before the New York *Herald Tribune* forum some months ago, Mr. Byrnes underlined the contrast between the real Monroe Doctrine and the Stalin "Monroe Doctrine". He said: "We Americans can take genuine pride in the evolution of the good-neighbor policy from what, in a way, were its beginnings in the Monroe Doctrine. We surely can not and will not deny to other nations the right to develop such a policy."

Coming to the heart of the issue, Mr. Byrnes continued: "But the point I wish to emphasize is that the policy of good neighbor, unlike the institution of marriage, is not an exclusive arrangement. The best neighbors do not deny their neighbors the right to be friends with others. We have learned that our security interests in this hemisphere do not require its isolation from economic and cultural relations with the rest of the world!

This language bears the restraint imposed by diplomacy, but it is nevertheless, a clear repoof to the Kremlin. It is, above all, a warning to Moscow that it cannot legitimately use the Monroe Doctrine as an alibi for actions that are in violent opposition to the letter and spirit of the historic American pronouncement.

If civilization, as we understand it and strive to fashion it, is to survive, we must rid it, by surgical interventions if necessary, of two deadly microbes: the Bolshevik streptococcus and the Fascist spirochete.

"Sad Sack's the Word For Me" sighed Dudley this morning. He got out of bed feeling as though the world was really against him. Those dull, logy, listless feelings, plus a miserable headache, told him a laxative was in order . . . but Dudley is still low because the laxative he took didn't give the complete relief he needed. You see, he forgot the old rule that *laxative action alone is not enough.*

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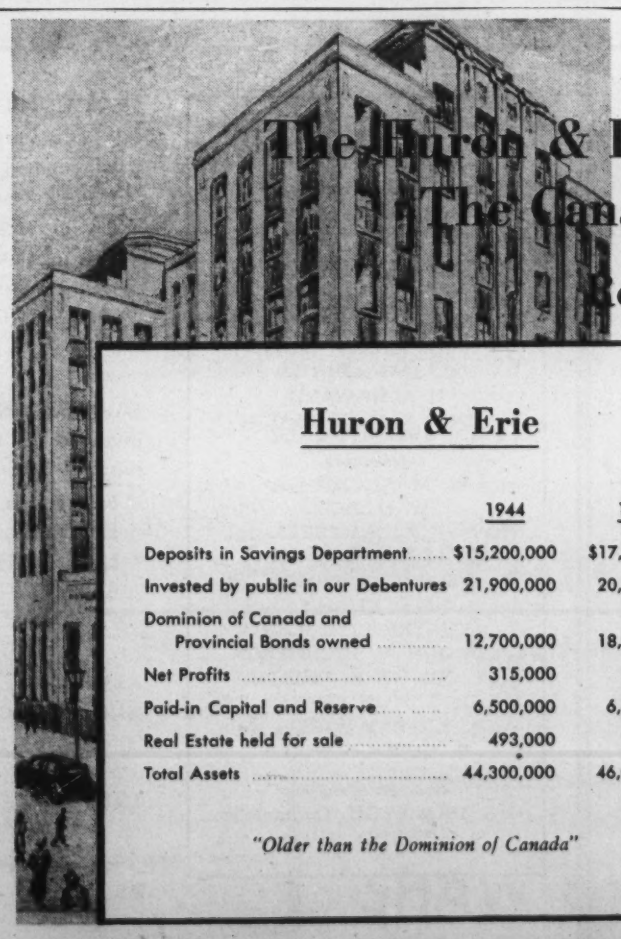

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Huron & Erie

	1944	1945
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Invested by public in our Debentures	21,900,000	20,900,000
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds owned	12,700,000	18,000,000
Net Profits	315,000	341,000
Paid-in Capital and Reserve	6,500,000	6,850,000
Real Estate held for sale	493,000	296,000
Total Assets	44,300,000	46,000,000

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	1944	1945
Estates and trust funds under administration	$32,600,000	$33,900,000
Funds invested by public in Guaranteed Deposit and Trust Certificates	7,260,000	7,150,000
Paid-in Capital and Reserve	1,600,000	1,700,000
Net Profits	69,192	76,064
Real Estate held for sale	320,000	Nil
Total Assets	41,600,000	42,900,000

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's First Spy Case Remains A Mystery to Puzzled Public

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

ONE of the characters in Hugh MacLennan's novel "Two Solitudes" is quoted with thinking aloud, "with satisfaction," that we have discovered a great social secret in Canada. "We have contrived to solve problems which would ruin other countries, merely by ignoring their existence."

The existence of spies in Canada constitutes a challenge which has not been ignored, but the problem of enlightening the Canadian public about the incident has, so far, been solved in the traditional manner, by ignoring its existence. The result has been lamentable. For ten days, on the basis of a cryptic three-paragraph release from the Prime Minister's office and an uninformative letter from the Royal Commission counsel to the Minister of Justice — and not a scrap more, of an official nature, from the Canadian authorities—the people of this country have been exposed to a flood of hearsay and gossip, mingled no doubt with some strands of solid fact, but all woven together in such a way that the general public must be completely bewildered by now.

And yet, on the basis of this sketchiest of official data, supplemented by a blizzard of mixed fact and fancy, judgments have been made, accusations have been launched, primitive emotions have been aroused, from one end of the country to the other.

Has the silence been deliberate, and based on such good reasons that even the damage which has been done would have been outweighed by greater damage if the government had taken the public into its confidence? Or is it the result of sheer ineptitude or complete lack of imagination? No one knows. The government holds all the cards. It is impossible to say whether the authorities are to be commended or utterly condemned for the way they have handled the press side of the incident. No fair-minded person will wish to pass judgment when he has not a scintilla of evidence to base it on.

The original statement of the Prime Minister observed that the case remains *sub judice* until the investigation by the Royal Commissioners has been completed. It suggests that the whole matter be treated with caution and reserve. But surely the Prime Minister's office was not so naive as to think that the press and radio of Canada would wait until the case was over before attempting to report and comment upon it. This was the first espionage incident of any consequence in our history. Moreover, it concerned a power which is not only a great empire but is identified with a social philosophy concerning which the widest divergence of views is held in Canada. The war is over and censorship has ceased to exist. It was inevitable that the official release would unloose all the resources of Canadian news-gathering enterprise and call forth comment from one end of the country to another. A widely-known American commentator had already been airing the topic, and it was equally inevitable that the news break from Canada would do the same down there.

The Canadian government knew that the situation was developing, several months ago. Why did it not move in at that time? Was it necessary to watch and wait, so as to give the guilty Canadians every opportunity to implicate themselves fully? Were there international reasons why no publicity could be given to the offence at that time? Was it hoped to hush it up entirely, and did some unforeseen development a couple of weeks ago force the Canadian government's hand? These are mysteries. Perhaps we shall never be told. But if Parliament had been sitting it would have been difficult if not impossible to refrain from giving the Canadian people a much more adequate account of what was going on.

There is another very puzzling feature. In light of the Prime Minister's emphasis upon *sub judice* angle, it was to be expected that all those connected directly with the case, such as the officials of External Affairs, Justice, and the departments from which the secret information was pilfered, would keep utter silence. They seem to have done so, almost too effectively. But either someone else has been talking, or else we have been treated to the most frivolous substitute for news in our history. Who are the "unimpeachable sources", the "reliable" informants, upon whose say-so the melodramatic details of the past ten days have been broadcast? It looks as though the injunction of secrecy imposed upon one agency of the government has been more honored in the breach than the observance by another.

No Pressure on Press

It may be that the facts, when they come out, will vindicate the most sensational reports yet published. No one outside the magic circle knows. Or it may be that when all is revealed we shall see that we have had our emotions aroused and our hackles raised unduly. The U. S. S. R. asserts, quite mistakenly, that the campaign in the press of Canada was deliberately started by the Canadian government. Everybody who knows anything about Canadian newspapers is aware that they are free to take any line their editors may choose, and that any attempt by the government to edit their columns would spring the entire press of the country, no matter what its political convictions, against such an attempt.

The Deputy Minister of Health, Brock Chisholm, has been warning us, as an authority on human behavior, that unless man can adapt himself to his new environment he is doomed. The new environment consists of the fact that recent inventions have made the world one society. Wars within a society are civil wars. The people of the U. S. S. R. are now even more than our neighbors; they are members of the same society.

Adult Behavior

The tragedy is that while the new post-atomic world calls for adult behavior most of us are still living in the old world of insulated nationalities and rival imperialisms. The whole melodramatic theme of border incidents, rival thrusts for strategic areas, espionage and counter-espionage is rapidly becoming anachronistic. The problem is that the social and physical environment changes faster than human nature. The old intense national patriotisms are still there, waiting to be fanned into flame by every such incident as that which we have just experienced. So long as the U.S.S.R. thinks of itself as an empire in a world of potentially unfriendly neighbors, it will act accordingly, that is, make itself as strong as possible, divide its potential enemies wherever possible, and seek by every means to discover what is the real strength of opposing powers, in equipment and invention. That in turn will provoke other empires to retaliatory action. Surely we know by now where that path eventually leads.

If spying from a suspicious power is to be expected, that does not in the least condone the sale or gift of secret information by persons who, upon entering the service, have taken a solemn oath not to disclose it. Until the day comes when man's larger loyalty is to the world state, his allegiance is to his own country. If not, he has no right to take office which will bring him into possession of secret matters. It is one thing to see what the current situation calls for. It is another and important long-range matter to consider carefully what is our appropriate national policy in the world of tomorrow. And tomorrow is not so far away as some of us think.

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MR. REGINALD HOLROYDE

Mr. J. H. Riddel, Manager for Canada, announces the appointment of Reginald Holroyde, as Assistant Manager for Canada. Mr. Holroyde was formerly Branch Manager at Winnipeg. Mr. V. C. Creber of the Canadian Head Office in Toronto becomes Manager of the Western Canada Branch at Winnipeg. Mr. A. C. Ruby will be Branch Manager at Calgary. These appointments will be effective as of April 2nd.

Tuckett Appointment

W. H. BUDDEN

who has been appointed assistant to the President of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

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Quiet couple, man and wife searching for quarters over coach house. No children. Desire above all complete privacy. Box 47, Saturday Night.

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SHAREHOLDERS CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 479,532.16
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	928,172.59
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	138,358.53
Advances to Estates	37,100.43
Other Assets	95,813.16
Cash	121,580.80
	$ 1,800,557.67

SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 4,699,480.92
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	4,597,014.53
Loans on Bonds, etc.	92,899.34
Cash	282,211.10
	$ 9,671,605.89

ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company $40,671,644.17

TOTAL $52,143,807.73

Copy of Annual Report Supplied on Request

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TORONTO BRANTFORD WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY

1-46

A D.O. in Africa Even Tackles Black Magic

By CLARENCE WINCHESTER

Canadians these days are doing important jobs all over the globe and in the heart of Nigeria the writer found one of the world's unsung heroes — a Canadian officer — acting as judge in local disputes, building a maternity hospital for the natives, running a school for their children, shooting a few pythons and even doing a little careful maneuvring in cases of black magic—all as part of the day's work.

Lagos, Nigeria.

IT MIGHT have been anywhere in the Nigerian Bush, but it happened to be at Udi. Elsewhere there would have been certain differences in the approach to the native populations, and certain differences in tribal manners and customs, but the general trend of control and cooperation between white and black is invariably the same; and it is based on the character and qualities of the District Officer.

Whether it be on the Gold Coast or in Nigeria, or Sierra Leone or the Gambia, the District Officer — the unsung and unhonored D.O.—is the bedrock of West African advancement. That much was admitted to me in Government headquarters both at Accra and Lagos, although most District Officers, if they ever read this, will smile wanly and cynically in their isolation up country, where they struggle in a humidity that has to be felt to be believed.

Independent Tribe

At Udi, which would seem a godforsaken spot if the white man had not gone there, I met the Ibos—perhaps the most independent of all African tribes—and many people who do not know the Ibos, will tell you that they are difficult to handle. Perhaps they are, to the people who can't handle them; but here the D.O. was an enthusiast for them and, metaphorically, they ate out of his hand. They even came to ask him to have a maternity hostel built for them in a clearing as the death rate in childbirth had become alarming, and all he said to them was "If you want a thing badly enough, you will build it for yourselves—but I will show you how." They were enthusiastic, and I saw them clearing the space, to rhythmic song and strange tribal music. The Ibos may or may not be difficult to handle, but I saw how a District Officer, separated by the nature of his job from his own wife and two children in England, filled them with a burning zeal to better their lot.

From this clearing we went to another. Where the very European-looking chairs had come from I had no idea; the fact remained that the D.O. had managed to get them. They were used as desks, little black children kneeling at them, zealous again to learn. Some of the youngsters were naked. Many had toddled miles from their primitive homes to be taught by West African teachers who had come back from the real schools to educate their own people. As slates they used blocks of wood that would make good roofing. Bush dogs and a monkey or two had become the children's pets, and sprawled about or played among the "chair desks" at the edge of the dense, humid, heavy-sweet jungle. If a python appeared on the scene, the "White Master" was screamed for to put a few shots into it.

None of this would have been possible but for the District Officer, whose character and drive overcame tremendous frustrations and difficulties. Incidentally, he was a Canadian, an ex-officer.

The District Officer often has to be judge and jury as well as social welfare worker. I was called early by my "boy" one morning specially to go to the D.O.'s office to hear complainants. This was the first event of the morning. It is trite to refer to the patience of Job, but one D.O. of the right type has the patience of half a dozen Jobs and some of the wisdom of a Solomon. Every complainant had to be heard, and not every one had any justification for complaining at all. The road to the D.O.'s office was lined with dark-skinned complainants, many of whom had been sleeping by the roadside all night, for they had come a long way.

Among them was a boy who alleged that the Ju-Ju priest had demanded his sister for service in juju rites, which meant that she would disappear from her family forever. The D.O. heard the charge and said he would see the ju-ju priest. Afterwards he told me it was a serious case and the boy would have to watch his step. Ju-ju still has a powerful grip on large sections of West African populations. It is something that only certain D.O's can deal with adequately, for its workings are uncanny and powerful. The European may laugh scornfully at witchcraft, but it still works among the natives, the most suggestible people in the world.

WILLIAM L. CUNLIFFE, President of Standard Brands Ltd., who recently announced the acquisition of Ingersoll Cream Cheese Company Limited of Ingersoll, Ontario by his firm. Mr. C. H. Sumner, remains as a director of the company. Mr. Cunliffe also announced present plans of Standard Brands are to continue and extend promotion of the company's existing brands, Ingersoll, Old Oxford and Rideau. Ingersoll plant will be enlarged.

PERSONNAlly Speaking by JERRY COLONNA

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1—GREETINGS, GATE, let's celebrate.. I'm *Personna*-fied! I used to be a gruesome twosome all alone..'til..

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1945

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 4,037,850.32
U.S. Government Securities	15,849,871.75
Canadian Government Securities	93,500.00
Preferred and Common Stocks	16,718,500.00
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	4,114,723.29
Accrued Interest and Miscellaneous Assets	53,385.51
Total Admitted Assets	$40,867,830.87

On Deposit with the Dominion Government $710,000.00
for protection of Canadian Policyholders

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums		$ 9,957,333.41
Reserve for Claims		11,710,454.90
Reserve for Federal Income and Other Taxes		801,785.19
Reserve for Commissions		944,438.83
Reserve for Expenses		42,161.25
Total Liabilities except Capital		$23,456,173.58
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	15,411,657.29	
Surplus as regards Policyholders		17,411,657.29
Total Liabilities		$40,867,830.87

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Assorted Nightmares After a Week Of International Double-Talk

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UP TO the present popular entertainment and international politics have kept to their own departments, but this condition isn't likely to last long in a world where all fields tend to overlap. The two areas are already showing signs of impinging in the case of Frank Sinatra vs. Powdered Eggs for the British Isles.

As things stand at present, British housewives have voted solidly and indignantly for powdered eggs against the Voice. The housewives faced by still another ration cut have every reason for their indignation. The forty thousand dollars for the Sinatra tour, plus the eighty million allotted last year for the purchase of Hollywood films, would buy a lot of powdered eggs. Housewives are a minority group whose voice has to be raised to its very highest pitch to attract the attention of the government; but the housewives of Britain have finally made themselves heard, so the British Government must now take their point of view into account, along with the demands of the rest of the population.

The situation bristles with problems for the Food Ministry and the Treasury. The British public, already dispirited by six years of reduced and dismal diet, obviously needs to be enlivened by entertainment. But how is it to have its entertainment and eat it too? How is the Government to equate food values with the imponderables of screen personality? Just what, for instance, is the personality value of Betty Grable in terms of dehydrated eggs? Will British children derive more benefit from watching the endearing antics of little Margaret O'Brien on the screen or from getting the equivalent of Margaret in Vitamin C at breakfast? Etc., etc.

THE problem is aggravated by the fact that America has a surplus of talent and could easily supply England's need without going short itself. It should, therefore, be possible for America to issue an entertainment loan to England over a five year period, at reasonable rates of interest, so that the British public could still go to the movies or even entertain Frank Sinatra without dipping into its food budget to pay for it.

Under a plan of this sort English movie-goers who like American films could continue to enjoy them without feeling that they were taking food out of the nation's mouth. Plans for the personal appearance of Frank Sinatra could be resumed. People who were interested in Mr. Sinatra could go and listen to him, paying a small down payment for the privilege with the remainder to be absorbed into the national debt over a five year period. British housewives who objected to him could retain both their prejudice and their customary powdered egg allotment.

The trouble is, of course, that like all international proposals, however well-meant and disinterested, the plan would instantly be the subject of fierce analysis and bitter conjecture on both sides of the Atlantic. In the British House of Commons some member, after reading the terms of the loan, would be sure to rise and point out that one mandate His Majesty's Government had never received from the people was to sell out the British Empire for the promotion of Miss Lana Turner.

This would instantly bring an answering roar from diehards on this side of the Atlantic. They would warn the nation that America's Van Johnsons, Ginger Rogerses and Bing Crosbys were being used as unwitting tools of British Imperialism and, or the socialist anti-capitalist government of the United Kingdom. A representative of the British Film Industry would send off letters to the English press, pointing out that Hollywood was being employed by the Washington Government to extend the new economic imperialism of the United States. A sonorous note would then be sounded from Montana, announcing that American talent should be kept at home for the entertainment of returning American veterans, and that the duty of every patriotic film or radio star was first of all to the United States. The British public would be reminded sharply that American generosity was not inexhaustible and neither was Mr. Frank Sinatra.

British housewives would rejoin angrily through the British food ministry that they didn't like Frank Sintra anyway and were interested in the Voice only if it could be reconverted into egg-substitute. The patient British public would resign itself to a further cut in both rations and entertainment; and a nervous voice from Capitol Hill would suggest that if the proposed Sinatra Loan went through other nations would immediately request that the same credits should be extended to them.

AT THIS point the argument would instantly be advanced that a similar concession to France would retard (or, alternately, advance) the Western spread of Communism. The Soviet would then jump in, pointing out that since much higher standards of entertainment already existed in the U.S.S.R. than those represented by Frank Sinatra, it was ridiculous to assume that the Soviet could be interested in such a proposal. At the same time the deliberate exclusion of the Soviet from the arrangement was undoubtedly part of the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign being waged by the Western democracies and was designed to inflict political harm to the U.S.S.R.

Fortunately, popular entertainment is still able to carry on in its own way, without involving itself with the strange unpredictabilities of international politics. It doesn't take much imagination, however, to figure out what might have happened if Canada had had an aggressively sensitive neighbor to the south during the recent dispute over the Eddie Cantor program.

It would conceivably have worked out something like this: On the morning after the CBC had announced that the Eddie Cantor program was to be taken off the Canadian air-waves, the Washington and New York press might have come out with editorials ringing with such ominous opening phrases as "We deem it imperative to—" and "It cannot be accepted as coincidence that—," etc. etc. It would be pointed out that the Washington Government had been aware for some time of a fascist, reactionary, anti-semitic movement in Canada, backed by the Canadian press and radio and aimed at inflicting political damage on the United States. "It cannot be accepted as a coincidence," the editorials would continue sternly, "that the removal of Eddie Cantor from the Canadian air-waves without previous explanation to the Washington Government was timed at the very moment when the American Ambassador at Ottawa was struck down with a double-sinus-infection."

THE Canadian public would be left to make what it could of these confusing hints until the following morning, when a front page editorial would resume from another angle. "The attack by the Canadian Government on Eddie Cantor," it would point out, "is as unwarranted as it is un-democratic. Mr. Cantor himself has no political ambitions. 'Let me make a nation's wisecracks,' he is quoted as saying, 'and I don't care who makes its laws.' In spite of this and in defiance of every democratic principle, he has been removed from the government-controlled radio and arbitrarily separated from his loyal and indignant Canadian public. . . In view of the fact that the U.S. Government has made it its policy to defend the right of smaller peoples, Washington is urged to take immediate action and restore to the Canadian people its democratic right to listen to Eddie Cantor, if necessary by taking over control of the C.B.C."

Actually, of course, all that happened was that a few Canadian subscribers wrote to their papers, some commending the C.B.C. on the ground that the Eddie Cantor program was degrading to Canadian taste, and others asking indignantly where the C.B.C. got its standards and whether it ever listened to C.B.C. programs itself. That appears to have been the end of the matter. The crisis that might have occurred is just one of those nightmares to which one is naturally subject after living for a week in the strange cloud-cuckoo-land of international double-talk.

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Considerations of health, comfort, convenience, cleanliness and safety, have become more important to the modern way of life than the factor of cost.

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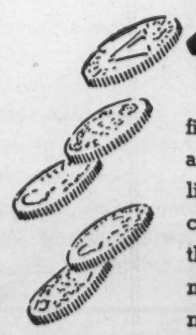

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John Bull Still Means Best British Traits

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

There is some belief that today John Bull is extinct, that he belonged only to bygone periods of British prosperity and expansion. In an analysis of the gentleman's characteristics, Dean Inge finds they are still part of England.

During the war Winston Churchill was regarded by many as the embodiment of John Bull. At present Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who was the subject recently of a main article in "Time" magazine, seems to have succeeded to the title.

Dean Inge examines the John Bull concept, finds praiseworthy attributes have often been wrongly interpreted. John Bull is the kind of person that everyone respects.

HAVE you often met John Bull? I remember him in my early days. He belonged to the generation before my own, the time of our expanding and protuberant prosperity, the time of Matthew Arnold's Mr. Bottles, who believed in what schoolboys call "stinks," a euphemism for natural science.

"Fizz, fizz, bang, bang! That's what I call education. This is not the *orbis veteribus notus*" (the globe as known to the ancients), said a friend to a prosperous old schoolfellow, whom he remembered as a slim boy. "No, it is Mercator's projection," said the other.

And if you have been to America, have you often met Uncle Sam? I have seen an illustrated history of the Civil War, in which several portraits were of the Uncle Sam type. Abraham Lincoln was one of them. But now John Bull and Uncle Sam are almost extinct.

This is a parable. The physical type of John Bull is not likely to have changed much in a hundred years though our waistbands have begun to adjust themselves to a contracting economy. But has the real John Bull any permanent qualities which do not belong to his European neighbors?

Scientific ethnologists very properly ridicule racialism—the Nordic theory and the *Herrenvolk*. We Europeans are all mongrels, and none the worse for that. But I think they go too far if they argue that there are only superficial differences between a European and a Chinaman, a Negro, and an Australian black fellow.

Breeds of Humans

There are breeds of human beings as there are of horses and dogs, and the differences are mental as well as physical.

Others, like Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, inveigh furiously against the idea of national character, which he thinks is responsible for the absurd arrogance which makes every nation regard war as a righteous crusade against evil barbarians. He makes some good points.

Clemenceau in the Great War said: "The Englishman was noted for his calm, but English soldiers tended to be more hysterical than any others. The Americans were supposed to be quick and they were slow. The French were supposed to be gay and they were solemn."

Bernard Shaw amused us by comparing Nelson, "the typical Englishman," who was inordinately vain, talked at times in an offensive manner, and paraded a vulgar mistress, with the impassive Iron Duke, "a typical Irishman."

Mr. Fyfe is right that "national character" is mainly the moods, methods or principles of national leaders, and that in every country what the average man wants is to be in fair comfort without painful anxiety, and "to be as much as possible left alone by officials and other uniformed pests."

But, when we speak of national character, we include the influence of climate and geographical position, and above all, deep-seated traditions, including religion. In a damp, cold, capricious climate home life will be developed; in hot countries where food is easily come by, people will be indolent and unenterprising; during a long peace they will become more humane; where there are many varieties of religion they will be tolerant. In these ways a real national character may be formed.

The judgments of other nations upon the British have very little value. We are not a nation of shopkeepers; we are not close-fisted enough. We do not suffer from "spleen" and drown ourselves in the Thames; our suicide rate is among the lowest in Europe. We do not think, as Mark Twain suggested, that the English are mentioned in the Bible—blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

As for hypocrisy, the favorite charge against us, I agree with Wickham Steed that "there are few people in the world whose acts are more constantly sincere than those of Englishmen."

Duplicity, with "the poker face," is not characteristic of our diplomats or men of business. But we do agree with the writer who said, "Consistency is the bugbear of little minds"; so do our cousins in America.

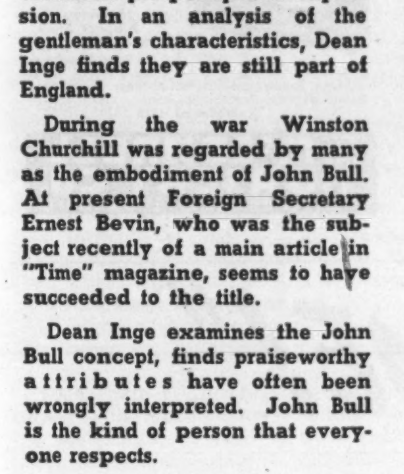
"We have in our country," says Mark Twain, "three unspeakably precious things—freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practise either."

But we Britons have a lay religion, a weekday ideal, which though we do not always live up to it, is distinctively our own. The Austrian Huber, writing 100 years ago, says that the English gentleman is one of the most striking and admirable forms of civilized education. "To such men England principally owes her power, her glory, and her importance."

"It does not disgrace a gentleman," says Ruskin, "to become an errand boy or a day laborer, but it disgraces him much to become a knave or a thief."

Matthew Arnold thought that we fluctuate between two ideals, the Greek and the Hebrew. Professor Garrod said No; the English gentleman is neither a Greek nor a Hebrew; he is a Goth.

Whether a gentleman is a Gothic character I do not know; I know very little about the Goths. But he is the kind of person that we all, without distinction of class, respect.



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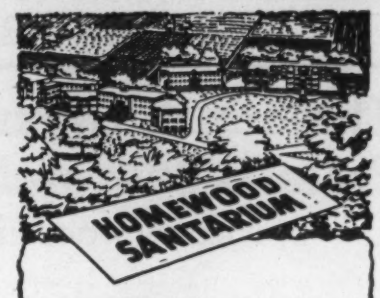

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THE WORLD TODAY

The British Empire Under Pressure From Within and from Without

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I DON'T know whether it is worse to have too little or too much to write about. These days there are so many problems and troubles and crises all across the world that they appear like a gigantic snow-drift on which one can make no impression whatever with a hand shovel.

The spy investigation, as it happens, has fallen quiet, so that there is little to say on that, except that the Soviet diplomatic and press rebuttals have appeared singularly inept. The notion that we were "unfriendly" in objecting to their spying was greeted with almost as much derision as the suggestion that Mr. King was merely carrying out a carefully-timed manœuver to distract attention from Mr. Bevin's "moral defeat" in the Security Council debates, and "counter-act the growing prestige of the Soviet Union."

If this had been merely a case of a half-dozen spies caught by a country long used to this sort of thing, then one might admit we have made too much fuss over it. But this is our first big spy case, and our very first diplomatic affair since we established our own foreign service.

And even more, there were the very serious implications as to why the Soviet Union should choose us to spy on (presumably because we lay between them and the United States), and the indications that a country with which we maintained friendly relations had established a far-reaching fifth column in our midst.

Argentine Election

The latter fact, with the official revelation that a number of Canadians in official positions had been freely handing away secret information, was much the most disturbing aspect. And one may rightly ask, what a "witch-hunt" the Soviets would have staged had they discovered a group of their citizens doing this, as they claimed to have done in the great purge of 1936-37?

The second greatest topic to stir the Western Hemisphere in recent days, which also remains unsettled, is the Argentine election. It has at any rate come off, which is more than some observers feared.

The vote, moreover, was exceptionally heavy, and this is generally taken to mean that the usual large body of indifferent electors was stirred to get out and vote for a free republic. Correspondents report that Peron and his backers appear pessimistic, while the democratic opposition is confident of a two-to-one or three-to-one victory.

Certainly a democratic victory would help greatly in bringing a more settled political atmosphere to Latin America and eliminating a fascist pole at the other end of the hemisphere around which anti-United States elements might congregate.

When one looks across from here to the impasse in India, one is truly baffled. The vast forces which are on the march there, as throughout Asia, the rising temper of violence and the impending serious food shortage, will make any moderate solution something of a miracle.

The British Government is, however, making another serious try to find such a solution. The new Secretary for India, Pethick-Lawrence, is to leave soon with two other veteran Labor Cabinet ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander, to renew conversations with the Indian political leaders. And it may be inferred that, unless they have broader terms of reference and some new proposals, Cripps would hardly be going back at this task.

Indian Impasse

During the past year the British *Spectator* has carried a series of articles and correspondence on the Indian constitutional question. From this has emerged chiefly the conviction of British writers that the only sound way to develop self-government in India is to work up through the provincial governments set up under the India Act of 1935. First make these work, they say, and then use the experience in making a central government work.

They deplore the resignation at the outbreak of war of the Congress governments elected in a majority of the provinces of British India, and point to the successful operation of a coalition government this whole time in the Punjab. The argument is eminently sensible. The only trouble is that, obviously, the present temper of India is such that it would not consent to start over again with provincial governments, and work up from them in a period of years to fully representative and independent central government.

The Indians, Moslem League as well as Congress, demand full independence now. I don't think that the British Labor Government, and certainly not the British people, are against this in principle. But they do doubt whether an independent Indian Government can be set up out of hand, and ergo, will function successfully.

For one thing, the Moslem League is more against accepting a permanent minority position under the Hindus than it is against having the British stay on with their guiding hand. The Moslem League has strengthened its position notably during the war years, while the Congress party has wallowed in frustration with its policy of non-cooperation and with many of its leaders in detention. With this growth in power, the Moslem League's demand for a separate state of Pakistan in the north has hardened. This proposal Congress has always violently opposed.

A Baffling Problem

Another large, but less well-organized and less vocal group, the 50 millions of the depressed classes or Untouchables, is aghast at the idea of being left to the mercy of the caste Hindus. Their highly respected leader, Dr. Ambedkar, has gone so far as to declare that this would be as bad as Nazi domination.

So the British negotiators are faced with the unsubstantiated claim of the Congress Party to represent all India, the vehement demands of the Moslem League for a separate state which could by no means provide a clear line between Moslem and Hindu, the fears of the depressed classes of caste domination, and the special position of the native states, over against the provinces of British India.

Supposing one took the line that the only thing for Britain to do is to yield all vestiges of its control, and "get out," as the rioters demand. To whom should the British yield, to Congress or the Moslem League? Would these two powerful groups be any more successful in finding a compromise without British mediation than they have been with it, through a long succession of missions to India?

The possibility of civil war looms dark on the Indian horizon, and the resultant confusion and violence would have far-reaching effects all through turbulent Asia. Is this the way to aid world peace? Is this the way to help the Indian peoples to real independence? For it is by no means certain that the contending groups would give India either as efficient or as liberal government as the country has had under British guidance.

Giving good government to one-fifth of the earth's people must be difficult enough under any circumstances. The circumstances in India, where reason appears to be ebbing fast and giving away to mob violence, make the problem almost insuperable.

If the United Nations was a smoothly-running organization, with an established authority, then here would be a challenging task for it. But if, as Mr. Attlee says—and he is a supremely moderate man—the Communist followers of one of the leading members of the U.N.O. are helping to stir up the agitation in India, then one cannot assume that the United Nations would tackle the Indian question with any agreed aims.

On the contrary, the Communist activity in India, incited as it is by the Moscow Radio, is only a part of the ominous Soviet campaign against the British Empire which was denounced by Bevin at the recent meeting of the U.N.O. If one starts with the British Isles themselves, there is the vehement Soviet opposition to any strengthening of the British position in Europe by arrangements with the Western European states far less

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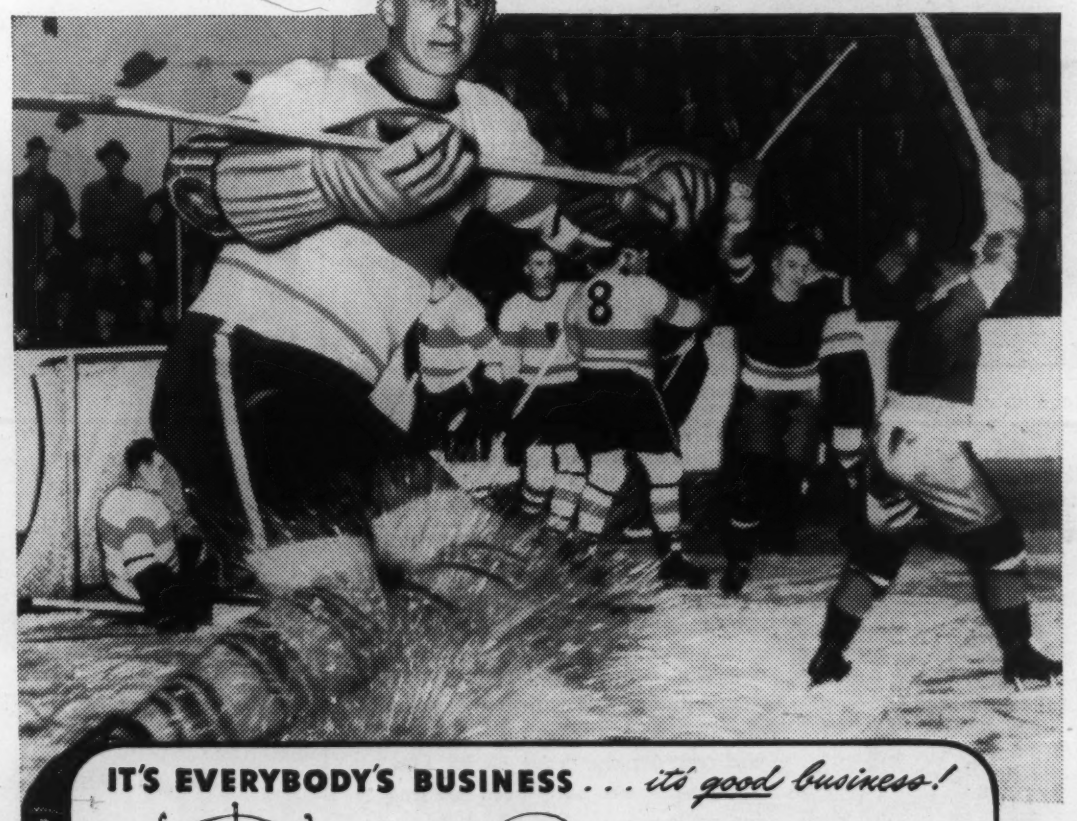
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."

WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is *plenty!* In the next column are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:



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binding than those which Moscow has made with the Eastern European states.

Then, along the "lifeline," the Soviets have demanded and secured a place in the Tangier administration, across the straits from Gibraltar, and are strongly supporting Communist activity in Spain.

The scope of the Soviet bid for control of the whole Mediterranean is only seen when one puts together the drive for Trieste, chief naval base of the Adriatic and the installation of a Communist government in Albania, at the mouth of the Adriatic; Tito's drive for Salonika coupled with the intense Soviet interest in Greece; the demand for control of the Dardanelles and naval bases in the Dodecanese, coupled with the war of nerves against Turkey to force her to break her alliance with Britain; and the Soviet interest in the Levant States, across which passes the pipe-line from Iraq which supplies the British Navy in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Squeeze on Lifeline

Then there is the incessant propaganda from Moscow directed towards the whole Moslem world of the Middle East; the action begun in Iran, which has already separated the rich northern part and is using this as blackmail to force in a pro-Soviet government in Teheran, break that country's connection with Britain, force out British oil interests and secure a warm water port on the Persian Gulf; the demand just launched in Teheran and supported by the Moscow Radio, to "return" the oil-rich British island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf to Iran; the agitation supported by Communists in India (though admittedly they play only a minor part here) and in Burma; and the attempt to embarrass Britain in Indonesia.

Up until very recently the United States has viewed this struggle with detachment.

But one now begins to find even in American social democratic organs such as the *New Leader* the grudging admission that British imperialism is at least the most enlightened, and the British Empire a vital factor for freedom and stability in the world. Others, such as Walter Lippmann, call outright for full American support for the British, for the establishment of an American fleet in the Mediterranean, the securing of a definite interest (presumably a mandate) in that area.

This development of opinion is not due to any new American love of empire, but to the fact that they are beginning to recognize that they fought two great wars primarily to sustain Britain, that Britain has been weakened by the war, and cannot maintain her position in Western Europe or in the Mediterranean and Middle East except with American support.

Now, Manchuria

Even so, the American reaction would have been slower in coming had the Soviets been able to continue their policy of recent months in making concessions to the United States, while being "tough" with Britain. However, the time has rolled around when the Soviets, if they were going to continue to lull American sensibilities, would have had to evacuate Manchuria according to their promises given at Yalta and in their treaty with the Chinese Government.

Reports from the spot say that, on the contrary, they are building new barracks and show every intention of staying. Their plan seems to be to make Manchuria their Poland of the Far East. There is the revelation from Chungking of the extensive new concessions demanded by the Russians, to give them virtual control of Manchurian industry. This is, of course, by far the most important industry in the whole of China, and vital to the reconstruction and development of China as a modern independent state.

The United States fought this war primarily to prevent Japan from dominating China, and it cannot but be stirred by any indication that Russia aspires to pick up the pieces left lying about by Japan's defeat, as she has picked up in Europe many of the shattered pieces of the German Empire.

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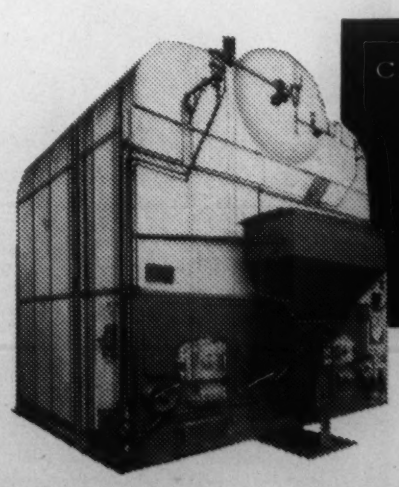

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European Travel Like That of Middle Ages

By JAMES WELLARD

Train travel in Europe to-day is reminiscent of a fictional journey in the Middle Ages, even complete with highwaymen. The coaches are ancient second and third class ones. The latter were dubbed "cattle trucks" in pre-war days.

There are, of course, no dining or sleeping cars, and one is lucky if there are only four people in a carriage if the journey is to last several days. Passengers detrain at transit camps en route to wash and eat breakfast and supper, and for 12 hours or more in between "haversack rations" are issued. Hungry children line the route all across Europe in the hope that some of this food will be thrown to them.

A TRAIN ride across Europe today is like a journey into the unknown. You never quite know how you will get to your destination or when you will arrive. For Europe has gone back to the stage-coach days of travel.

Europe's trains today move at a horse-and-buggy pace, with many false starts, stops, jolts and misadventures. Carriages are as cold, dark and comfortless as were the horse-drawn vehicles of the 18th century. Even the highwaymen have reappeared, bold enough in Italy to hold up entire trains for ransom.

In France, Germany, Austria and Italy tens of thousands of civilians wait at railway stations for trains which have no time of departure or arrival. These trains consist of cattle trucks, which men, women and children storm even before the locomotive has halted at the station.

In contrast with this chaos on the civilian railways of Europe, the Allied armies have organized a network of military trains for tens of thousands of occupation troops who are being sent home or returned to their stations on the Continent.

Even a journey on one of these troop trains is something of an Odyssey, I found, for it took me five days and four nights to go from London to Rome—and I was a privileged passenger!

This is what a journey from London to Rome is like in the first year of peace.

We assemble at Platform 6, Victoria Station, at 11 o'clock one morning. The train is a military train; its passengers are still touched by the war—generals with red tabs, Army, Navy and R.A.F. officers.

No Leave-Takings

Relatives and friends are not allowed on Platform 6. There are no leave-takings. Punctually on the hour the train pulls out. One notes the punctuality because it is the last time this will happen.

We arrive at Dover and file on to the packet-boat. There is certainly no holiday spirit abroad. Instead, a loud-speaker announces ominously: "Everybody must wear a lifebelt at all times during the voyage as there are a lot of mines loose."

Once away from the orderly, disciplined austerity of England adventure begins. Europe proper begins at Calais. But this smashed, derelict, deserted port is not the Calais of the old days. You walk down the gangplank into the sombre darkness to stand, a little lost and forlorn, on a bombed railway siding, wondering where to go.

A cheerful cockney voice comes to your aid. "You better go to Camp Three, myte," it says. "That's dahn the road about a mile. Better be careful of the mines. Just keep to the road, chum. You'll be okay."

Camp Three turns out to be one of five transit camps, each an independent city of hundreds of Nissen huts with paved streets, dormitories for some three thousand officers and men, restaurants, lounges, bars, shower-rooms, even a movie theatre. You soon discover that it is a model of organization efficiency. Within a few minutes you are given a bunk, four blankets, and meal tickets.

Here in these five camps twelve thousand British soldiers, including women Army personnel, are housed and fed every day as they arrive from all over Europe en route to England or returning from leave.

French waiters serve excellent hot meals. You can buy all the whisky you want at a shilling a drink, or see the latest film free of charge in the camp.

Washrooms are perforce primitive and consist of rows of pipes at eye level with taps attached at intervals, from which pours an abundant supply of hot water into troughs below. Or you can have a shower if you wish to brave the rigors of a barnlike shower-room. Your bed is a wooden bunk in an unheated Nissen hut.

No Bugle Call

There is no need of a bugle to awake you next morning at dawn. The cold does that—cold and the noise of men already packing in readiness for the "Rhine Express," which takes them back to Germany. The first Milan train leaves at nine.

We march along the road and climb aboard the train in which we are to spend the next four days. We are all given "haversack rations" of ersatz cheese sandwich and bright pink cakes.

The Milan train is made up of an assortment of ancient Italian second and third-class coaches, and the idea is to get a seat as near the engine as possible because the heat never gets much further back than the first two carriages.

Eventually off we go and the train starts heading south along the coast.

The French people have a harassed, pinched look, and the children often have the faces of old men. These children run along beside our train—it is certainly not difficult to keep up with it—offering beer and cider. From the train windows fly forth sandwiches and pink cakes, and the kids fall upon these with loud cries.

All across Europe these hungry, unkempt children line the route along which military trains pass, lifting faces and hands to the carriage windows from which come the good things of life.

After 12 hours' tedious travel at an average speed of 25 miles per hour, we arrive at our first objective, a roadside camp just outside Paris. This camp, with a chain of others across Europe, has been set up by the Army to provide trans-European travellers with two hot meals daily, breakfast and supper.

Supper at 3 a.m.

With good fortune the train reaches a camp at seven o'clock in the morning and seven in the evening, but the

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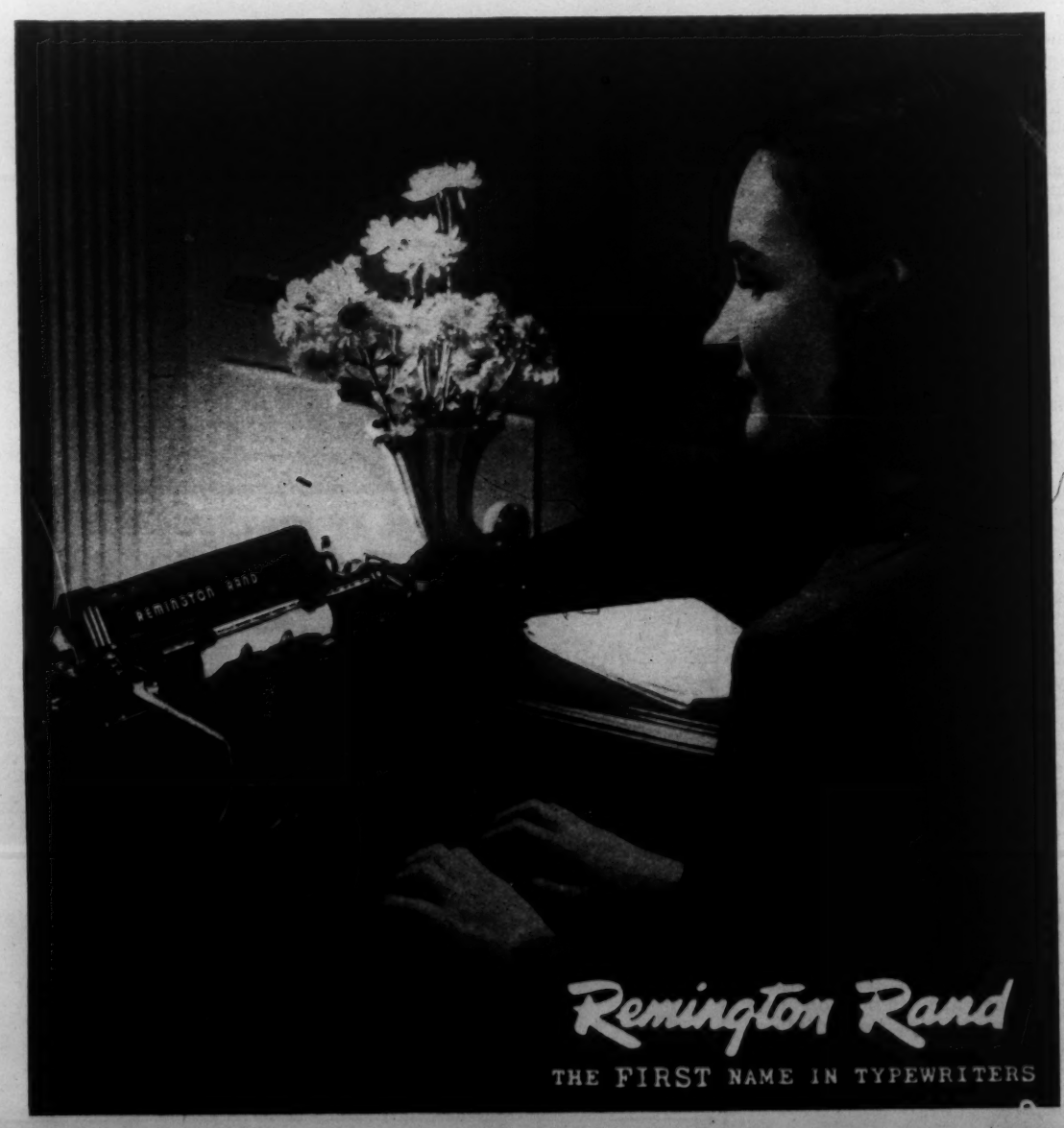

way trains are now running you usually find yourself having breakfast at noon and supper at three in the morning. In between times there is an abundance of cheese sandwiches, pink cakes, and sweet, strong tea.

Our train is, fortunately, only an hour late, and after a hot supper we reboard it and make ourselves ready for the long night. There are four people in our carriage, so we read and talk till 10 o'clock, when lights suddenly go out. In darkness we doze throughout the night.

Morning brings us to a camp near Dijon, and here we are invited to detrain, wash, eat breakfast. Both ablutions and repast are of a cursory nature.

And so back to the train, which chugs on through South-Eastern France, climbing through snowdrifts until we cross the frontier into Switzerland.

Even from the train you can see the difference between the country across which the tide of war had swept and one which had grown fat on neutrality. In Switzerland a powerful electric locomotive is hitched on to the front of our wheezing train, and we race along between tremendous mountains at 70 miles per hour. So through the Simplon Tunnel and into Italy.

At eight o'clock we reach our next wayside camp at Novora, and tumble from the train, to eat Army rations cooked Italian style.

At nine o'clock we are aboard again, taking five hours to reach Milan, 40 miles away. We arrive at two o'clock in the morning.

There are now only four of us left of the hundreds who started from Calais. The rest have dropped off along the route.

Bicycle Taxis

There are no taxis in Milan except for curious little carts with bicycles attached, so we hire one of these for our bags and, walking solemnly beside it, start a search for accommodation.

We have been warned not to walk about Italian cities at night—particularly Milan, which is the headquarters of local gangsterism, but there is no alternative. Down the main boulevard we come to the Excelsior Hotel, and here, at three o'clock in the morning, a kindly British sergeant gives me an enormous suite for the night. There is a vast bedroom, private bath with abundant hot water, and a huge ante-chamber.

I lie in the bath, climb sleepily into bed, and the next second (it seems) the telephone bell awakens me and I hear a voice saying I must vacate the apartment as a general is moving in at eight o'clock. I do not like generals at this moment, but get out of bed and come downstairs.

Rome is my destination, and I discover there is a civilian train going there, but naturally nobody knows when. There is also a British military train which takes 36 hours, and an American train which takes 21.

I walk over to the American hotel and there ask for the officer in command of the Milan-Rome train. A young lieutenant puts in an appearance, and I ask somewhat timorously if I may ride on his train, and he says: "Sure, we've got room. Be at the station at 5.30." Whereupon he writes me a chit, and thus at 5.30 I find myself on a train for Rome.

American Steaks

This train is typically American. Troops as well as officers have first-class carriages, almost a carriage per soldier. There is a restaurant car with Italian cook and waiters. I no longer eat sandwiches and pink cakes, but find myself eating delicious steak with fried onions, peas, potatoes, dessert and coffee for dinner.

My carriage is lit all night, so I can read or sleep as I wish. I sleep on a cushioned seat until eight next morning, when a sergeant nudges me and announces breakfast. So back to the dining-car for a repast of tomato juice, porridge, eggs, bacon, toast, marmalade, coffee.

At 11 o'clock, we stop for half an hour at a wayside station while Americans detrain at a Red Cross camp and file by to be served chocolate, ice cream, coffee, doughnuts, chewing gum.

At one o'clock we eat lunch—pork chops, fried potatoes, lettuce salad. All this time I sit in luxury in my first-class compartment, eating doughnuts or reading, and watch the astonishing spectacle of Italy roll by. As we slow down to pass through a station I see men in ragged Italian uniforms rush out of waiting-rooms and vainly try to climb aboard this long, almost empty train.

Sometimes we stop at a station where civilian trains, consisting of trucks, some loaded with cattle, the rest with men, women and children, await a locomotive to continue their journey. There appear to be 40 to 50 passengers in the cattle trucks.

Between much-bombed Civita Vecchia and Rome my mood of contentment is shattered by a rifle shot which smacks against the carriage. I look across to the rolling country outside, covered with miniature pillboxes, but can see nothing and, of course, can do nothing. In a few minutes our luxury train rolls into Rome, the Eternal City, and my journey of five days and four nights is ended. I have travelled over 1,500 miles through four countries without spending a penny, without once opening my bags for Customs inspection.

It was a strange, almost unreal, Odyssey, symbolic of the strangeness and unreality of Europe itself.

• •

Holland contains outstanding examples of modern, streamlined construction, schools, factories, office blocks, contrasting with buildings centuries old. In transportation similar contrast is shown between this speedy English jeep and these quaint old Dutch fishing smacks.

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The House of Seagram for many years has advocated moderation. Now, during these days of adjustment, it suggests this even more strongly.

We Canadians can still enjoy comforts, standards and pleasures that less fortunate people are denied. But let us remember that the continuation of these advantages belongs only to those who treat them with respect.

Let moderation be our intelligent contribution to the future — moderation in spending — moderation in all things we do.

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Men who Think of Tomorrow . . . Practice Moderation Today!

Without Tools, Worker Would Earn Little

By ALLEN W. RUCKER

The economic well-being of the people of Canada and the United States, and their national strength as nations, depend upon an overwhelming superiority in tools of production. And we cannot have the urgently needed new tools unless upwards of fifty million thrifty Canadians and Americans, whose savings make those tools possible, are allowed to bargain along with labor.

The thrifty tool-owner is today's Forgotten Man, says the author of "Labor's Road To Plenty." He predicts the formation of a tool owners' union to promote the prosperity of the two North American democracies and to assure their national security in a troubled world. This is the third and last in a series of articles by this economist on the labor problem.

THE fanfare of publicity attending the series of labor-management conferences, fact-finding commissions and stabilization boards reminds one of the Tennessee mountaineer's saw mill. Said a neighbor, "Bill's got a fifty-horsepower whistle and a five-horsepower saw. When the whistle is blowing the saw is not cutting!"

The U.S. governmental labor program is equipped with a fifty-horsepower publicity whistle and a five-horsepower saw. It has cut little wood and the reasons are plainly these.

Every approach to a solution amounts to giving a handful of men authority to substitute their fallible human judgment on wages for the democratic process of bargaining. To consider what this means is to recognize its futility. In the United States alone, for instance, there are over two million non-farm businesses with 40 million employees. The productive assets of those businesses, that is, their tools of production, are worth upwards of $175 billion. Those tools are actually owned by some fifty million thrifty people, many of them union members. How can a handful of men, any men, be expected to substitute their judgment for the essential bargaining between these millions who own the tools of production and the other millions who use them? It is no wonder that the labor situation is in a muddle.

One naturally asks, just what are all these conferences, commissions, bureaus and boards trying to do?

They are trying to appease the leaders of minority pressure groups by finding some sugar-coated way to compromise with the primary right of fifty million thrifty citizens to own and manage their business property and to enjoy the legitimate, competitive earnings therefrom. And the truth is, there is no way to take arbitrarily from these thrifty people and give to others without substituting confiscation for cooperation and abandoning democracy for dictatorship.

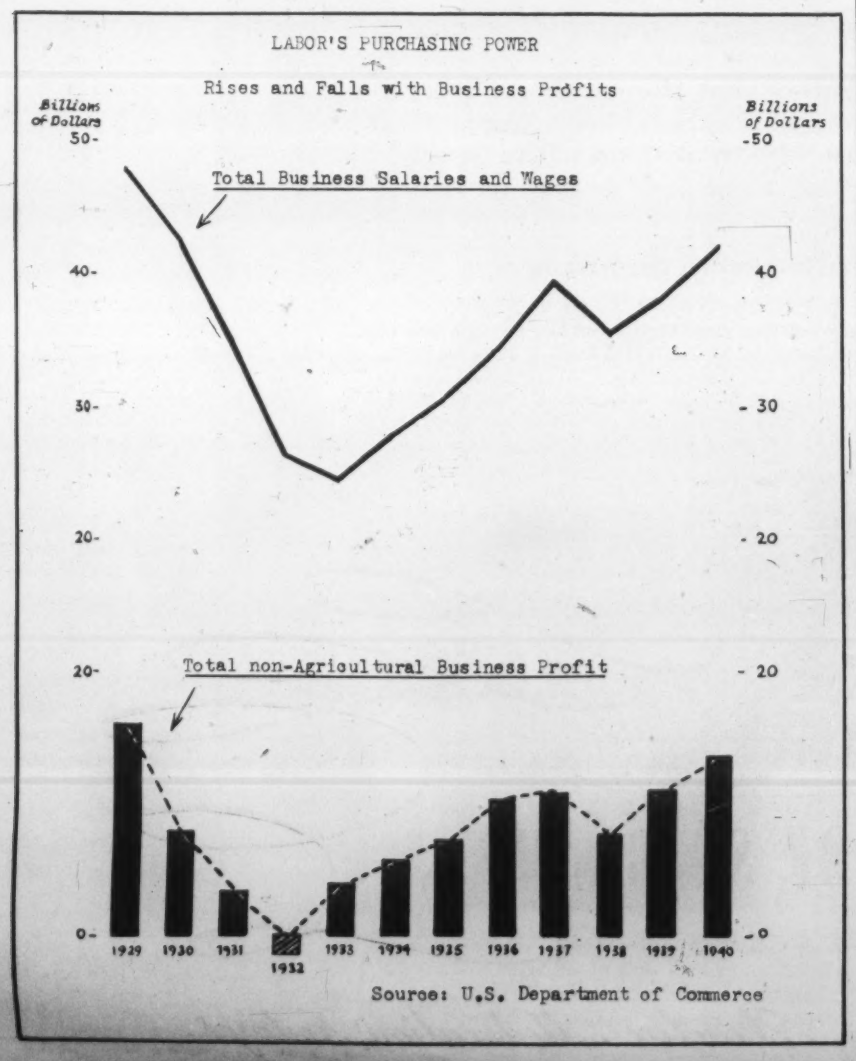
Depends on Profits

In a previous article (*Saturday Night, Feb.* 16) I showed that annual wages incomes depend upon the total marketable output values of industry. There are no increases in incomes without the consumer's consent.

It follows that there are no increases in wages incomes without an increase in business profits. To graphically illustrate this truth, Figure 1 pictures the pre-war period of 1920-1940. Note that the trend of total wages and salaries incomes follows the trend of total non-agricultural business profits.

Nothing more should be necessary to demonstrate that there is no way to take arbitrarily from the fifty million thrifty people who *own* the tools of production, and give to those who *use* the tools. Despite the fact that hourly wage rates rose nearly 20 per cent between 1929 and 1940, total wages and salaries incomes in 1940 were actually some 15 per cent less in the latter year, and so were business profits. Labor cannot infringe the right of thrifty people to enjoy the fruits of their self-denial and thrift without making all labor suffer.

Why? Because the life-savings of these fifty million thrifty people, directly through ownership of business, and indirectly through ownership of life insurance, savings accounts, trust funds and annuities, are invested in the means of production—the land, buildings, and machinery used by business. Those things are literally the tools of production. And the real owners of those tools are the more than fifty million thrifty Canadians and Americans who, through their labor and self-denial, have accumulated the savings that make the tools possible.



Every Worker Knows It

Now, every workman knows that the tools he uses are the source of his livelihood. Without a taxi-cab, the taxi-driver would be no more than a rickshaw boy; without the boring machine, the hydraulic press or the turret lathe, the machinist would be no more than a day laborer at a day laborer's scale of wages. Without tools of production, the users of tools could produce barely enough to exist.

Moreover, every workingman knows that tools are always wearing out, or becoming obsolete. In either case, the tools must be replaced with new ones. Throughout industry are thousands of tools that need to be replaced. These tools range all the way from battered old typewriters and adding machines to ancient trucks with broken connecting rods and sticky valves, and patched up planing mills, boring heads and presses. If they are not replaced now, no power under the sun can maintain production enough to prevent a drop in the real earnings of working people, regardless of wage rates.

From where is the money coming to replace these tools?

There is just one source—the savings of some 50 million thrifty people. These thrifty people, these tool-owners, accumulate savings from what are erroneously called business profits. The right name for profits is "payments for the use of tools."

Unless these people are safeguarded in their right to receive legitimate, competitive earnings from their tools, they are just not going to put their life savings into replacing old tools and installing new ones. The situation is so serious as to jeopardize the job security and pay, and the hope of future advancement of millions of working Americans. Note these figures:

Old Tools, Higher Costs

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that in 23 out of 25 peace-time industries, unit labor costs have risen all the way from 17 per cent to 70 per cent. Their tools are too old. That is not all. A recent study of the metal working industries shows that 57 per cent of machine tools owned by private business in New England, and 54 per cent of private business tools in the entire United States are over 10 years old.

By 1950, unless billions of dollars of savings are accumulated and invested by tool-owners in new tools, as much as 75 per cent of our tools will be over ten years old. It needs no prophet to see what the end must be. If that happens, it will be impossible to maintain the annual production and the annual real earnings of our workingmen regardless of wage rates.

And to obtain the new tools so urgently needed, fifty million thrifty citizens must be safeguarded in their right to receive payments for the use of their tools.

According to official U. S. Treasury Department reports, it has been over 15 years since as many as one-half of corporations earned a taxable profit. With the exception of two or three war years, there hasn't been a year in the past 15 when more than one-half of the corporations earned enough to make any payments to tool-owners for the use of their tools. Is it any wonder that thrifty people don't want to put their savings into new tools for production? Is it any wonder that in the absence of new tools, unit costs in 23 out of 25 U. S. industries have risen up to 70 per cent above 1939; that 54 per cent of the machine tools in private business are over 10 years old? It is no wonder at all.

When any government adopts a policy that undermines the fundamental human right to receive payments for the use and renewal of tools, it discourages investment to replace old tools with new tools; it hinders additions to the stock of tools and thereby obstructs the growth of production upon which the well-being, job-security and prosperity of everyone depends.

Unless, therefore, we demand and vigorously support a square deal governmental policy that will safeguard thrifty citizens in their right to bargain for legitimate, competitive earnings from their tools, our future is dreary indeed. But, given such a policy the natural genius of our

MEET AND MIX FROM COAST TO COAST

Evergreen Vancouver

MR. MORRIS W. WILSON, President, Royal Bank, and an eminent Canadian, recently said of the Tourist Industry:

"It provides jobs; visitors scatter over our country in such a way as to carry trade to practically every hamlet; international goodwill is fostered by the happy way in which visitors and our own people meet and mix and do business. *We have not done more than scratch the surface of the tourist industry.*"

Expansion of our tourist traffic will prove invaluable to the post-war development of our country, but it should be accompanied by a great increase in travel between Canadians themselves.

For a more closely-knit unity, more friendly understanding between all sections of Canada, there's nothing like the meeting and mixing of the people of our nine provinces.

Canada has variety of climates and scenic beauty, traditions of courtesy and hospitality to equal any nation on earth. They should be better known to visitors and Canadians alike.

This message is the first of a series supporting the efforts of our Government's Travel Bureau and Provincial Tourist Associations to make Tourist Travel a major Canadian industry. Starting from West to East, first subject of our travel high spots from Coast to Coast is the vista of Vancouver Harbour and the North Shore mountains, a scene that visitors to Vancouver never forget. Offered in the public service by . . .

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people for thrift and risk-taking will respond; new tools will replace old tools, and the North American way of Brains, Sweat and Teamwork will carry us to the very heights of prosperity.

In our urgent need of more tools, it would be no surprise if 50 million tool-owners should organize themselves into a union of their own for the purpose of regaining equality before the law; a union formed to reassert their fundamental human right to enjoy the fruits of their labor and self-denial; a union formed to re-establish their position as the primary source of the tools upon which depend the workingman's productivity, pay and prosperity.

Certainly some such movement will develop to assure the continuous supply of tools. For without tools, without new tools, and more tools, there is no lasting job security, no strong prospect of a rise in annual real earnings, and no bright hope for the future advancement of our workers in Democracy.

And, I may add, a supremacy in tools is essential to the safety of the two great North American democracies. When our stock of tools is exceeded by any other nation or nations, our security and our safety will alike be gone. Equalled or even exceeded in many natural resources, and outnumbered up to ten-to-one in population, our future can be secure only by always maintaining an overwhelming superiority in the tools of production. This is no time to trespass on the rights of the thrifty tool owner.

French-Canadian Tale Has Social Import

By STEWART C. EASTON

Quebec has a best-seller in Gabrielle Roy's "Bonheur d'Occasion". As a gallery of unforgettable human portraits and as a novel of deep social significance, it invites comparison with Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath".

In this review Mr. Easton says that this book should be translated into English, even at the sacrifice thereby of much of the beauty in the author's style and idiom.

A FRIEND of mine who happened to be spending a night at a hotel in the province of Quebec tells me that he was astonished to see no fewer than four different persons in the small lounge reading the same book. It was the first time he had heard of it — "Bonheur d'Occasion" by Gabrielle Roy. (Editions Pascal, Montreal, 2 vols, $3.00.)

The novel has had unprecedented sales already amongst the French-speaking population; and it deserves it. By all odds it is far the best book that has yet appeared in this country, either in French or English, that deals with the social effects of the depression and the war on Canadian city-dwellers. I should urge upon our publishers an immediate translation if I did not know that a great deal of its exceptional quality is to be found in the language in which it is written, and much of this would be lost in English. How can one translate "Venez-vous en, on est saprement lonely dans notre business?" How express the wit of the French Canadian tongue with its racy idioms interspersed with its choice mixture of English words without French equivalents? But there is so much thought and feeling in the novel that much would remain, even in an alien tongue — though I would urge everyone who understands even a little French to try it in the original. The style is simple and direct, and though the many beautiful natural descriptions might require a dictionary, all the trouble is worth while.

There is only one book of recent years on this continent that has penetrated so deeply into the lives of the poor and outcast among us. But "Bonheur d'Occasion" suffers not at all in the inevitable comparison with "The Grapes of Wrath". Every character is as clearly perceived, the social implications are as closely pressed home, as in Steinbeck's masterpiece. The gallery of human portraits is as unforgettable, the details of their life in the Quartier St. Henri of Montreal will remain as long in the memory. The atmosphere is built up with such loving and sympathetic care, yet with such complete realism, that the reader cannot fail to share in the experience. Never can the annual moving of house of the very poor have been told with such fidelity, the unfounded optimism, the secret misgiving that perhaps it will be even worse, the pitiful display in public of poor possessions that advertise the squalor of their life.

Central Character

The central figure is Florentine, a young girl of 19 who works in a 5 and 10 cent store, and with her meagre earnings is the main support of her family. But her mother with her great household of children with the twelfth on the way, and her courage that so rarely fails, and her father with his large ideas and his inability to earn a living, hold more of our sympathy, and, above all, respect. But Florentine, with her selfishness tempered by sensibility, her determination to find her own happiness at all costs, her nervous mannerisms and her uncontrolled emotions, is very real. The surface prettiness on which she spends so much effort unsupported by good taste, the strain of practicality that enables her to play her cards well when she is not overwhelmed by her emotions — on these the author has spent so much sympathy that we cannot but be moved with pity, and realize that from her surroundings and parentage and her ignorance of life all this was to be expected.

The men are equally well drawn. Jean Levesque, the go-getter, who does not want to be hindered by a girl friend and fights against his attraction, Emmanuel the idealist who marries Florentine — one fears, to his sorrow, Azarius, her eloquent father who is driven in the end to join the Army as the only way of supporting his family. Above all, Alphonse, the unemployed and unemployable who cannot even get himself taken by the Army, so ruined is his physique by his years of unemployment. But though the characters, real persons every one, and not types, carry the story, and would make it into an impressive novel if they were all, more important for us is the implication of the theme. "La paix a ètè aussi mauvaise que la guerre. La paix a tué autant d'hommes que la guerre."

Let us never forget the truth that, for many, this was nothing but the truth. Irene Baird in "Waste Heritage" has given us much of the same story. But writing when she did, she could not contrast the war with the peace. For everyone in the book the war has created a vast change.

The family of which Florentine had been the only worker, that had been subsisting on relief for years, will gain $97 per month from the father, and $20 from the eldest son who had never worked in his life before. Pitou, whose only talent was to play the guitar, now finds himself suddenly a man, in his uniform. Boisvert with his instincts of a book-keeper and a horror of fighting can now marry a girl in the 5-and-10 and is sure of his $18 per week. Only Emmanuel, with his college education and his disapproving parents, enlists because he believes in the necessity of fighting. Yet even he does not know why he must fight. His last illumination as he embarks for overseas, "Ca finira, un jour ça finira . . . détruire la guerre" will not hold him long — when he contemplates the figure of Azarius, at last happy, in the certainty of the action of which all his life he has been deprived by forces over which he has no control . . . mutely loving sitting uselessly in his miserable home, idly dreaming of what, some day, he will accomplish. Nor will Emmanuel forget his friend Alphonse, marching to the recruiting station, saying to his neighbor "Que je tombe et tu me ramasses, et que tu tombe et je te ramasse."

The whole book is a terrible indictment of our civilization which permits, nay demands, an internal proletariat for which it seems to have no use. It is necessary for us to read it and learn from it. And remember that this is Canada in 1940, and this is Montreal, our largest city. We cannot say that these people are sharecroppers, and it couldn't happen here. It has; and it could happen again.

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1946

MEMO TO
TRAVELLERS BY AIR

MANY men are unaware that ordinary accident and life insurance policies *may not* cover them against aviation accidents. Consequently when planning to travel by plane they require last-minute and adequate Aviation Accident Insurance.

This can be obtained swiftly through an Aviation Accident Insurance Policy of the "North America" Companies. Your Insurance Agent or Broker can and will promptly insure you against all aviation accident risks anywhere in the world, through one of our Service Offices throughout Canada, thereby often saving the expense of long distance calls, wires or cables.

Indemnity Insurance Company of North America pioneered and still leads in the business of Aviation Accident Insurance.

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INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

22

THE LONDON LETTER

Hungry Britons Feel Inclined to Throw Sir Ben to the Lions!

By P. O'D.

SIR BEN SMITH is as genial, burly, and persuasive, as such a name might suggest. He is a Minister of Food who looks like a Minister of Food. But just now Sir Ben is needing all his good humor and all his persuasiveness. He has a difficult job on his hands, and his critics are not making it any easier. In fact, the doughty Sir Ben looks rather like a French knight at Agincourt, bristling with the arrows that are sticking in every joint of his armor.

No sensible person can blame Sir Ben for the drought that has led to a disastrous failure of the wheat crop in many of the great wheat-growing areas of the world. No one can hold him responsible for the lack of dollars that makes it impossible just now for Britain to keep up her American purchases. What people do hold against him is that he started out with all sorts of cheering assurances, and has now had to confess to Parliament and the nation that he was wrong, and that the food situation is about as bad as it could be, short of downright starvation.

It is hard to see how any amount of early pessimism, however black and clotted, on the part of Sir Ben would have made any real difference to the actual situation. It might even be held to his credit that he tried to cheer us up as long as he could. But the public doesn't take that view of it.

People feel that they have been deceived. It certainly was a tactical blunder to whiten the wartime loaf and then to have to go back to the familiar sodden grey. There are times when no improvement at all is better than an improvement that cannot be maintained.

Oddly enough, dried eggs—at least it seems odd to the people who dislike dried eggs—have been taken as the chief grievance against the Government's present food policy. The supply has been stopped, and armies of housewives are threatening to march upon Parliament in furious protest. In the House itself even Socialist back-benchers — unkindest cut of all!—are jumping up to demand why this country goes on importing films and tobacco without reduction, things hardly more necessary than food.

Even the ancient Romans put bread before circuses. And they had a grim way of feeding unpopular officials to the lions—which Sir Ben would do well to bear in mind. The sort of lions that eat unpopular officials are always with us.

Richelieu—London Version

In spite of the years he spent in the United States—more than 20 in all—and in spite of the success he won there, George Arliss always remained the complete Londoner. He was born in London in 1868, he first made his name as an actor in London—with Mrs. Pat Campbell at the Royalty in 1900—he always spent his vacations in London when he could, and it was fitting that he should die there.

George Arliss looked as if nature had really intended him for an attorney, a sly, dry, alert little man with an impassive face. And he had the sort of voice that went with it. But he was a most accomplished actor, who had mastered his art in the old, hard way, and the "talkies" gave him his chance—as they did to many another trouper, who could really act, and not merely pose and make faces.

Without the "talkies" Arliss would have been hardly more than a name on old playbills. As it was—well, he became the George Arliss all the world knows and remembers. And people probably remember Richelieu and Disraeli and Voltaire and Wellington as looking and talking exactly as he did—Londoners all.

London National Theatre

People who thought that the best solution of the problem of a national theatre in London was the amalgamation of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee with the Old Vic company, have had the pleasure of seeing their view adopted. The union of the two has just been officially announced. The Memorial Theatre will thus have a distinguished repertory company; and a distinguished repertory company will have the sort of home it deserves.

Too bad that Lilian Baylis ("Our Miss Lil"), who built up the Old Vic in that grimy and battered playhouse in the Waterloo Road, did not live to see this splendid fruition of her hopes! But there is a danger, too, in this sort of official recognition and dignity. Art and responsibility are uneasy bedfellows.

The full artistic freedom of the Old Vic company must be carefully guarded and preserved. Officialdom must be kept on its proper side of the curtain—and not too much of it even there! Otherwise what should be a national gain might become a national loss.

Musicians in Court

For a week or more one of the courts of the King's Bench Division in London has looked like a musical convention. Most of the leading conductors and concert performers and impresarios have been gathered there, either to give evidence or to look and listen. It has been, in fact, a "cause célèbre" in the local musical world, involving the great artistic question of how sick must a virtuoso be, before he is entitled to say that he won't fulfil an engagement.

Benno Moiseiwitch, who is a distinguished and also very popular pianist, failed to appear at Nottingham at a musical festival. His agent had made the arrangement, but owing to some queer oversight had not notified the artist until some two days previously. Mr. Moiseiwitch did not go. He said that he was not well, and could not give of his best, and that no artist could be expected to play unless he was quite sure he could do himself justice.

As Mr. Moiseiwitch was apparently giving of his best just before this date, and again just after, it is not surprising perhaps that the impresario took a rather bleak view of this explanation—so bleak, in fact, that he proceeded to sue Mr. Moiseiwitch. What's more, he collected damages. A mere matter of £50 or so, but still enough to show that the court considered Mr. Moiseiwitch legally at fault. At the same time the judge paid a very handsome tribute to him for his splendid services during many years and to his character as a man and an artist. It was almost worth £50.

Most of the distinguished musicians who gave evidence naturally insisted that an artist is the best, indeed the only, judge of whether or not he ought to perform. There is a lot to be said for it, and most of it was said. But the court in turn insisted that contracts are contracts, and though no one should ask a sick man to play, he must indubitably be sick—of which a doctor is presumably the best judge. And there the matter had to be left, after a lively and interesting time for all concerned.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1945

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 2.00
Investments: Bonds and Debentures at Book value (par value $1,191,303.91)	$1,163,681.32	
Plus: Amount to increase to values approved by Dominion Government	60,443.67	
Market Value—as approved		1,224,124.99
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on hand		2,850.09
Cash in Banks: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$ 118,202.07	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba	34.31	118,236.38
Interest accrued on investments		9,442.11
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected $19.30 prior to October 1, 1945)		42,018.25
Furniture & Fixtures $1.00, Automobiles $1.00		2.00
Amount of Premium Notes on hand on which policies are issued	$1,112,092.00	
Deduct: Amount paid thereon, plus residue reduction $339,771.53		
Amount assessed thereon, remaining unpaid 8,414.81	$ 348,186.34	
Balance (Unassessed) carried out		763,905.66
Total assessment on Prem. Notes	$ 224,411.15	
Deduct: Amount received thereon	$ 215,996.34	
Balance Carried Out		8,414.81
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		4,855.55
Gross Assets		$2,188,851.84
Deduct Assets Not Admitted: Agents' balances and premiums uncollected prior to October 1, 1945, $19.30; Furniture and Fixtures, $1.00; Automobiles, $1.00; unassessed portion of Premium Notes $763,905.66		763,926.96
Net Admitted Assets		$1,424,924.88
Contingent Assets: Amount of reserve for unlicensed unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 5,844.34

LIABILITIES

Unpaid claims in process ofad justment		$ 10,357.01
Less: Re-Insurance thereon		2,451.66
Unpaid Claims — Net		7,905.35
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		197,526.51
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		106,892.54
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		22,032.45
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		19,352.62
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		31,649.93
Total Liabilities		$ 385,359.40
General Reserves: Reserve for Contingencies	$ 25,000.00	
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	135,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured, Reinsurance	5,844.34	165,844.34
Total Liabilities and Reserve		$ 551,203.74
SURPLUS: Unallotted Surplus		873,721.14
Total		$1,424,924.88

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS—We certify that we have the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1945. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at the 31st December, 1945, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All the transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

22nd January, 1946. G. B. HARE & CO., C.A. Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President — **E. H. MUIR, Vice-President**
A. H. THORPE, Manager — **A. G. HALL, A.I.I.A., Treasurer**

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"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials."

FIRE and Windstorm

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

If Twelve Cities Were Destroyed Utterly Would Mankind Fail?

SOME POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, by E. L. Woodward, Professor of International Relations, Oxford University. (Oxford, 25c.)

A STUDENT of international relations, of today and of past time, is unlikely to be impressed by the wisdom of mankind. He has knowledge of too many trifles that have led to suspicion, to argument, to insult, and to violence. For men who have come to positions of power in their own countries are opinionated and little given to compromise, although only compromise can avert the devouring evil of war.

In February, 1905, Professor Woodward of Oxford delivered a lecture in which he said that the general toughness of the frail creature, man, had overcome the great calamities of history. For that reason he had hopes that creative civilization was not yet overwhelmed, despite the rage of the past six years.

Eight months later he spoke again; this time less hopefully, for the discovery of atomic energy had brought a new and alarming factor into the peace-equation. He said "A war in which atomic bombs were employed to destroy the twelve most important cities in the North American Continent or the twelve most important cities now remaining in Europe might be too much for us. Human life would not disappear, but human beings would revert, helpless, without counsel, and without the physical means of recovery to something like the culture of the late bronze age. We are playing for the highest stakes; all or nothing."

He asks if any measure of control is feasible. Control by any one nation he dismisses as both theoretically and practically impossible. World Government in control, considering the deep roots of national feeling, he believes, is a fantasy. It may be said that here are 26 pages of pessimism. But is the course of human passion and prejudice over, say, a thousand years any guarantee of optimism?

Already the rosy hope of perpetual unity of spirit among the anti-Fascist nations has faded to a dull grey.

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Pre-Confederation Times

LETTERS OF WILLIAM DAVIES, 1854-1861, Edited by Dr. WILLIAM SHERWOOD FOX. (University of Toronto Press, $2.10.)

GROCERIES and meats, liberalism and Baptist Christianity were the commanding interests of a young man who determined in 1854 to sell out his business in Reading, Berks, and go to Canada. With his wife and infant daughter he set sail in the *Niagara* and some three weeks later was in Toronto. He took a small store at $10 a month and began dealing in meats, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, apples, flour and salt. That was the beginning of The William Davies Company, the oldest of the firms combined in the present Canada Packers, Limited.

For fifteen years Mr. Davies wrote regularly to his brother in England and his comments on things-in-general had a certain liveliness. For example, "People are excessively given to dress here wearing rings and such foolery. Every butcher-boy, snip and snob in the city almost has from one to six of them which I think would look much better in their nose." His comments on religious squabbles are not less pungent. But the main value of the letters is the light they throw on business during the reciprocity period. They are a real contribution to economic history. Prof. Harold A. Innis of the Department of Political Economy contributes a useful introduction, and the Editor writes a biographical essay setting up the background for the letters. It's a good book, well done.

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Thorny Problem

YOUTH AND JOBS IN CANADA: Report of the Canadian Youth Commission. (Ryerson, $1.25.)

FOR nearly three years a Committee of fifty eminent Canadians from all walks of life, headed by President Smith of the University of Toronto, has been on an exploring expedition. They have been seeking ways and means of providing full employment for young people, civil and military, when the feverish production of wartime has died down.

They invited suggestions from all quarters. No fewer than eight hundred briefs came from young people's organizations. Teachers, economists, manufacturers, labor men and farmers contributed opinions. Information and suggestions were digested and summarized and are here presented under five headings, The Voice of Youth, Full Employment the Basic Solution, Supplementary Measures Necessary, Employment Services for Youth, and Some Special Youth Groups. Following are the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

The meat of these is found in the following sentence: "The fundamental thesis of this report is that no real solution of the problem of youth employment is possible, apart from national and international policies, adequate to ensure a high level of employment in our own and other countries. . . While in no way minimizing the difficulties involved, the Commission is confident that this challenging goal can be attained if governments and their advisers take up the task with sufficient intelligence and resolution, and if they have the support of an alert and determined public opinion."

The "ifs" are hurdles indeed. So far public opinion on the subject is neither alert nor determined. It might be better organized if this complicated report could be widely distributed—and read.

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The Hohenzollern

THE BIRTH OF MISCHIEF, by Rafael Sabatini. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

TURNING to real life after introducing us to "Scaramouche" and "Captain Blood" the author presents young Frederick of Prussia whose youth was a hell for himself and whose maturity was a hell for all Europe. Germany called him "The Great" and Carlyle followed suit, the Craigenputtoch philosopher being the only considerable Fascist who wrote in English and confused strength with goodness. To any modern democrat the King-General who set the pattern for German foreign policy was a steady liar and exhibitionist, a royal highway robber with Hitler as his spiritual heir.

The hero is an English Jacobite, proscribed since "the '45", and wandering through Europe as a soldier of fortune. But he and his saccharine lady-love are shadowy figures, the full light of the tale being on the Prince who will be King. Even as Carlyle, Mr. Sabatini gets his facts from the memoirs of the Margravine of Bayreuth, Frederick's peppery and indignant sister.

•

Of Comparisons

SEA PIECES, Poems, by Clare Murray Fooshee. (Harbinger House, N.Y. $1.50, U.S. Funds.)

TO COMPARE a cornflower to a piece of blue enamel is to reveal questionable taste. For the natural is perfect and the artificial always imperfect. So likewise when the sea is compared to a dancer of the can-can, all frothy with lace underwear, the effect seems uneasy. Majesty is belittled. The author of these lyrics has no lack of feeling or of musical sense, and her similes and metaphors have originality even though some of them are startling. Nevertheless, a pleasant book.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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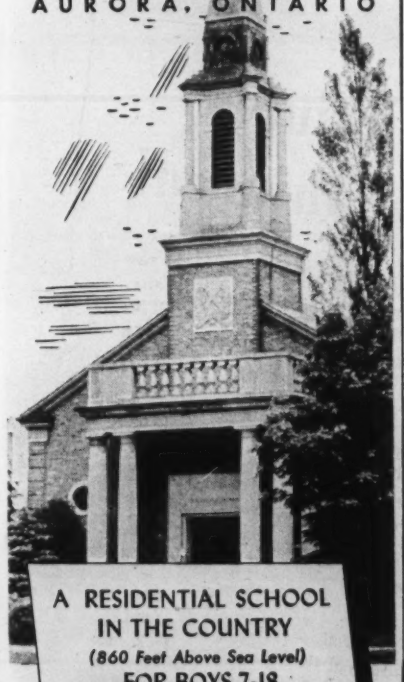

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Detroit Symphony Masters Tricky Acoustics in Toronto "Gardens"

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FIVE times last week Toronto audiences were able to attend symphony concerts. Not even radio can offer more than that. This week musical life has been vocal in character with Billy Rose's production of "Carmen Jones," the Canada Packers Operatic Society doing Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" and "Utopia Limited," and the Mendelssohn Choir-T.S.O. performance of the Newman-Elgar "Dream of Gerontius."

A heavy snow storm cut attendance at last week's first orchestral performance, the regular subscription concert by the T.S.O., which is reviewed separately on this page.

But the crowd that turned out for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra the next night at the Maple Leaf Gardens was as big as that for a Red Wings—Maple Leafs hockey game. The Toronto Police Association had done an efficient selling job, and none of the customers was disappointed. Conductor Karl Krueger nobly led his nearly-100 musicians through Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, Liadow's "Enchanted Lake" and Strauss' tone poem "Death and Transfiguration." Always a challenge to performers, the Garden's accoustics were almost brought under control by Krueger. Only part of the tenuous Liadow melodies and some of the lighter string countermelodies against the woodwinds in the Tschaikowsky symphony got no further than the north end blue-line. The vast indoor space actually heightened the French horn solo in the symphony's Andante Cantabile, the climax in the Strauss number, and the unison strings with harp accompaniment in "Ave Maria," an encore. Blonde, regal Helen Jepson was guest-artist and sang Mendelssohn's "Infelice," an aria from Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur," the Merry Widow Waltz twice, and Creston's 23rd Psalm, all with professional assurance and good amplification of her pure tone. Walter Poole, associate conductor, led the orchestral accompaniment.

Captain Clarke McGlashan, third generation of the McGlashan family with the McGlashan, Clarke Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, manufacturers of silver plated flatware and table cutlery, who has retired to reserve status in the Canadian army and again taken up his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the firm.*

Amateur Orchestras

Both the University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Hans Gruber, and the Canadian Symphony Orchestra under Myer Leveen have an ambition and enthusiasm which are commendable in amateur groups and which will see them a long way. However, both suffer from lack of proficiency in certain sections. With the Varsity organization it is mainly in the strings, while Leveen's orchestra has uneven woodwinds and brass. Special mention should be made of George Crum, student at the Toronto Conservatory, who brilliantly played Schumann's Concerto in A minor with the Varsity symphony.

The T.S.O. "Pop" concert was a sell-out, probably because it was an all-request program, included "Nutcracker Suite" selections, Blue Danube Waltz, William Tell Overture, etc. Most satisfying numbers were Prokofieff's miniature but lusty "Classical" Symphony, Op. 25, and Delius' delicately orchestrated "First Cuckoo in Spring." Eyebrows of the discriminating were raised over a French horn muff in "Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy," a flat note by the oboe in a melodic phrase in the "Moonlight Sonata," and the ragged transition from the quiet middle to the repeat of the main theme in Grofé's "On the Trail." Guest-artist James Pease sang the Toreador Song and Fisher's "Tavern Song" with no muffs.

•

Grade-A. G. and S.

Eaton Auditorium became a Savoy theatre this week when the Canada Packers Operatic Society presented Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" and "Utopia Limited," the latter for the first time to a Canadian public. Proceeds are being donated to the "Save the Children" Fund.

"The Gondoliers" show included colorful sets and costumes, a high degree of acting for amateurs, and singing that would do credit to a most anxious Savoyard. Solos were better than the choruses. Roles of the gondoliers were capably taken by William Currie and Arthur Sclater. The heroine, Casilda, was charmingly played by Irene Broadfoot, a newcomer to the Packers Operatic Society. W. R. Curry ably directed both productions.

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T.S.O. Ably Performs D'Indy's Symphony

By RICHARD WESTLAKE

HIGHLIGHTS of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's subscription concert in Massey Hall last week were Metropolitan contralto Anna Kaskas, singing the aria "Divinities du Styx" from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice," and the orchestra's playing for the first time in Toronto D'Indy's "Symphony on a French Mountain Air." Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted.

Other numbers in the first half of the program were Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture and Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nacht-musik." Unfortunately our seats were under the left balcony. Miss Kaskas, garbed in a voluminous Grecian white dress which may have been chosen to go with the "Orfeo", was completely hidden from us by the figure of Sir Ernest during the aria. But her voice came through above the orchestra in a very assuring manner. The Mozart, though well played, needed crispness and variation in some sections—the opening allegro being more of an allegretto.

The "Symphony on a French Mountain Air" for orchestra and piano by D'Indy was full of interesting rhythms, warmth of feeling and fine orchestration. The orchestra played very well and Margaret Miller Brown did a most confident job at the piano. Miss Kaskas then sang with much fervor Verdi's "O Don Fatale" and Dalila's aria, "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix" from "Samson et Dalila." Her voice fitted in very nicely with the orchestral accompaniment. I had never before noticed how many "s" sounds the Saint-Saens number contained and I believe they could have been made less apparent without any great loss.

To complete the program three of the more popular movements from Holst's "The Planets," Venus, Mercury, and Jupiter, were given a better than usual performance. Jupiter, which is probably the favorite, and contains that lovely melody we now know as "I vow to thee my country," always reminds me of a Prom Concert some years ago. At that time I was unfortunate enough to hear the opening of this used as music for a sailor dance and, try as I might, I cannot erase the connection. These unpleasant memories include the pictures of a rather buxom Miss rowing an imaginary boat.

• •

METROPOLITAN'S most-performed opera list: (1) Verdi's "Aida"; (2) Wagner's "Lohengrin"; (3) Gounod's "Faust", which is 6 performances ahead of (4), Puccini's "La Bohème".

THE THEATRE

'Carmen Jones,' Neat Musical Melodrama

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IT WAS Oscar Hammerstein's idea of adapting Bizet's "Carmen" with the music left essentially as written but with spoken dialogue between the arias instead of recitative passages. He was also responsible for the Negro story, the setting of outside a parachute factory instead of a cigar factory, Chicago instead of Seville, prize fighters for toreadors, a Harlem conception of a country club for a smuggler's camp. But the fine hand of little Billy ("Diamond Horseshoe") Rose gave "Carmen Jones" the zippy and lavish quality of a polished Broadway musical. This week Toronto audiences, who are thankful for any part of opera in the flesh nowadays, approved.

Tampering with a tragic story by transplanting it into Negro idiom makes it a musical melodrama, but entertaining melodrama. Although the music remains the same, the total effect turns out to be something quite different. In fact, if the tragic ending and the over-played, traditionally operatic (mostly hammy) acting of tenor Joe (no longer José) had been changed, it would have been good musical comedy. Even the interpolated and too obvious sweetness of Cindy Lou (whom Bizet called Micaela), the hometown girl Joe jilted for ball-of-fire Carmen, might have been overlooked.

"Dat's Love"

All the arias, ensembles and choruses are there and well sung. "Habanera" is called "Dat's Love," and tempestuous Carmen Jones (Muriel Smith) sings, "Love's a child dat grows up wild, an' he don't do what you want him to." Miss Smith's interpretation of a dusky Carmen is brilliant. Joe (Napoleon Reed) pours out his love for her in "Dis Flower," the only lyric that had a phoney Tin Pan Alley ring. The others were of "Porgy and Bess" quality.

"Seguidilla," the song in which Carmen wheedles Corporal Joe into freeing her, is more directly convincing in the Hammerstein version—"Dere's a cafe on de corner, run by my frien' Billy Pastor, a spot where a man takes a lady when he wants to move faster." Husky Miller the prize-fighter (Glenn Bryant) sings, "Until you hear dat bell, dat final bell, stan' up and fight and fight like hell" to the Toreador music.

Main supporting roles were sung

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by Ruth Crumpton, Theresa Merritte, John Bubbles, Ford Buck and Jack Carr.

Hammerstein must have had a tough time reconciling the original Spanish flavor and rhythms with a Negro plot and dialect. He sidestepped the problem neatly in one scene by making the opponent of toreador Escamillo (pardon me, of boxer Husky Miller) a native of Brazil, and the excellent ballet divertissement was definitely reminiscent of an original "Carmen" dance. The choreography throughout was good—a riot of color and movement, of leaping sepia legs beneath whirling skirts. The frenzied dance at Billy Pastor's was stylizied jitterbugging to Bizet's "Gypsy Dance," with added accompaniment from a drummer in a purple bowler and hotter than Gene Krupa. Hot drumming may suit Billy Pastor's but hardly adds anything to Bizet's music.

•

Varsity Drama Festival

Sterndale Bennett, well-known festival adjudicator and the producer of amateur drama gave three contesting groups of the University of Toronto Drama Festival good advice recently. He emphasized the necessity for amateur actors to do sufficient research in preparing their productions. Study should include not only authentic costuming, furniture and dialects but also such things as customs of the period, mannerisms, gestures and basic attitudes. Research in novels, journals and pictures of the period would result in a more convincing performance.

Victoria College won the Cody Award with John Synge's Irish fisherfolk play "Riders to the Sea". The work of Peggi Brown in the difficult role of the mother who lost successive sons in the sea was praised by the adjudicators. However, the keening sequence near the end of the tragedy, Mr. Bennett said, was not convincing and showed lack of research.

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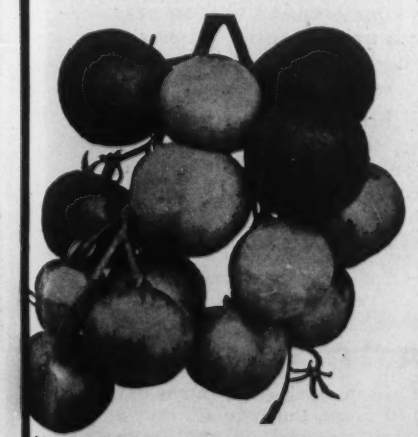
For the reader desiring the address of a needlecraft magazine, Mrs. L. K. L., Minnesota, writes: "I'm sure the needlework lover would like Aunt Ellen's WORKBASKET. This monthly pattern and direction service brings the latest creations in handcraft and needlework from the country's foremost artists and designers. It is $1.50 a year in Canada for twelve issues, but no samples are sent because each issue contains large hot iron transfer patterns as well as ideas for such items as doilies, edgings, bedspreads, tablecloths, hats, bags, and baby's things. Orders should be sent to the WORKBASKET, 4381 Westport Station, Kansas City 2, Mo., U.S.A., with currency or money order." If you are not delightfully pleased with the first issue, Aunt Ellen will return your money and you may keep the material you have received without any obligation.



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THE FILM PARADE

Popular Psychiatry at Matinee Prices, Plus Amusement Tax

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FREUD for the Millions has become such a screen obsession that it begins to look as though the Industry itself might be the better for a stiff course in psycho-analysis. At the moment both screen and public seem to be the victims of a circular dilemma, with the movies feeding us psycho-analysis and the public feeding the box-office and nobody able to find the way back to healthy extrovert melodrama—the kind where people simply murder each other for love, or money, and no psycho-analytical questions asked.

The trend goes back quite a long way. The earliest psycho-analytic drama I can recall was "Blind Alley" which was about a burglar who after looking about for a handy place to ransack had the bad luck to wander into the home of a practising psychiatrist. The psychiatrist of course ransacked the burglar, leaving him practically gutted of his past before the picture was over. That must have been all of ten years ago; but the trend didn't really take hold until the production of "Lady In the Dark" when psycho-analysis moved up to technicolor and Park Avenue.

Since "Lady in the Dark" the stream of consciousness has been in full spate on the screen, and recently it has reached the proportions of a tidal wave. The stars, both Hollywood and British, have been coming down with every sort of nervous disorder, keeping the screen psychiatrists on the run from morning till night. Apparently there is no one school of screen psycho-analysis, or indeed any school at all. There are, however, an interesting variety of approaches.

Some like to have their patient lie on his back and pour out his dream fantasies, on the theory that the clogged psyche will flow more easily if the patient is kept in a horizontal position. The psychiatrists in "The Seventh Veil" however kept Ann Todd sitting bolt upright, and then sneaked up on her and jabbed her with a hypodermic needle, an approach that looked pretty irregular even for the movies.

Ray Milland in "The Lost Weekend" undertook his own psycho-analysis, standing up with his foot on a rail. (He got it all wrong of course. Everyone knows you can't examine your own complexes any more than you can see the back of your head.) In "Madonna of the Seven Moons" Phyllis Calvert had her amnesia treated by an old-fashioned nerve man who stood about rather helplessly asking the family questions, ordering rest and relaxation, and in the meantime letting her go to pieces in her own way.

"Curiouser And Curiouser"

The latest example of the genre is "Spellbound", with Ingrid Bergman as a handsome lady psychiatrist and Gregory Peck as an amnesia patient overridden by a guilt fantasy, a very fancy case indeed. It's a Hitchcock film, this time with two parallel chase sequences. The police pursue the lovers in an effort to catch the hero on a murder charge while Miss Bergman, in order to prove him innocent, pursues her young man's identity down the labyrinthine ways of his dream-life.

In the end she is able to track the real murderer down through a rather staggering deduction based on dream-symbolism. It all sounded pretty arbitrary to me—I fancy that people looking for light on their own dream symbolism would probably get as much reliable information from a combination almanac and dream-book as from "Spellbound". It makes a good exciting Hitchcock ending, however, if you don't insist too much on textbook dogmatism.

As usual, Director Hitchcock allots the purely mechanical roles to his principals and hands out all the best bits of characterization to his minor characters. About all that Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck have to do is look tense or anguished in handsome close-up. Wallace Ford on the other hand has a wonderful bit part as a drunken drummer from Pittsburg and makes the most of it; while Michael Chekhov as Miss Bergman's aged colleague proves once more that given discriminating lines a good character actor can walk off with a whole sequence, right under the heroine's lovely nose.

"Spellbound" while not one of the Master's top-ranking melodramas is unmistakable Hitchcock, touched up with such characteristic bits of Hitchcock business as the close-up of a revolver swinging slowly away from the back of the heroine straight into the camera; or, on a less spectacular scale, the sequence where the two detectives try to keep up an embarrassed conversation in the presence of strangers, quite unaware that the strangers are their quarry. There's enough of this sort of thing in "Spellbound" to make it worth an evening of anyone's time. Also there is a dream-sequence devised by Salvador Dali. It's a good deal more carefully censored than anything one would expect to emerge from the consciousness of either the hero or Salvador Dali.

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SWIFT REVIEW

THE LOST WEEKEND. Superb screen dramatization of Charles Jackson's popular study in intensive alcoholism. With Ray Milland.
THE SEVENTH VEIL. Another investigation, this time from the British studios, of what goes on in the mind of a beautiful girl with assorted frustrations. The psychiatry fortunately is accompanied by good music and excellent acting. With Ann Todd and James Mason.

Miliza Korjus, singing star of "The Great Waltz," will appear in person at Massey Hall, Monday, March 4. Her program will include "Vienna Woods," "One Day When We Were Young" (Strauss), and other favorites.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

But Mrs. Laura Secord's Cow Was a Quiet and Placid Creature

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

HUMAN interest stories of how certain Canadians acquired the money for their subscriptions have been featured in the press during each of Canada's nine Bond campaigns. At the risk of being considered an egotist, I believe the way in which I obtained funds to "sign my name for victory" might almost be termed unique.

One Christmas morning a long white envelope hung from a branch of our yuletide tree. Remembering past gifts of a Sweepstake ticket, shares in an embryo gold mine and several cheques, I speculated. What was it this time? It proved to be merely a letter in which, together with much love, my father made me sole owner of six cattle.

Some people might have been overcome but I wasn't. Admittedly it was a surprise—gifts often are—but I was born into a "cowy" family; I was bred and raised to the tune of "Sweet Heifers" and their yield per hundredweight. My fairy stories were eye-witness accounts of the Union Pacific, Buffalo Bill, and the Leavenworth cattle market as told by my paternal grandfather.

Though livestock has run in our family for three generations, six cattle from a Christmas tree proved a topic for much discussion. My friends, after their initial gasp, were extremely kind; they even were considerate in their remarks. . .

"Hadn't Laura Secord a cow?"

"Weren't the Black Douglas cows forerunners of modern camouflage?"

"Didn't a famous cow start the famous Chicago fire?"

Father had more practical ideas. Cattle have to be fed and watered. Obviously a fifty-foot city lot was not suitable for this purpose, and a farmer willing to take paying guests had to be found. We finally located such a man, who, for so much per head, consented to act as host to my animals. When they had been delivered to the farm we made a tour of inspection. They were fine, sturdy-looking two-year-olds; red, with pure white faces; and I was glad to discover they had been dehorned. You do not pat a steer's head or tickle a cow's ear in saying farewell if you're a member of a livestock family, but as I turned for a last look all my cattle had their eyes focussed on me. The farmer promised to give them the best of care and, after seeing his own stock, we believed he would do so.

All winter I read the livestock quotations. At my butcher's I felt like a plutocrat as I murmured, "I own dozens of T-bone steaks," and balanced my household budget by ordering: "Two meat balls and one pound of sausage." Between times, I investigated the theory of feeding molasses to cattle, but the farmer was not receptive to this idea. Neither was Father; his fetish is salt.

Cow Catcher

Came the spring . . . and if I ever see six more wretched-looking animals than mine, I'll eat molasses myself. Evidently the farmer had his own ideas of economy, or else his supply of hay had been short.

My cattle had to be "put on grass" at a ranch near our summer cottage. One morning when Father and my husband were in the city, word came that my livestock was "out." After wildly chasing two cows and four steers from ditch to ditch along a Provincial highway and simultaneously trying to manage a Ford coupe, I'm no longer impressed by the picture of Laura Secord quietly driving a placid cow along a country lane.

If you have hooted and tooted to make a herd of dawdling, sad-eyed cattle move off the road, it may come as a shock to learn they can jump. Mine were temperamental animals. For weeks they would graze contentedly in their pasture and then suddenly decide to jump; come hell or high-water or a barbed-wire fence they *would* jump.

Fortunately they were not subject to high blood-pressure. As stated above, my father is a firm believer in salt, and his theory is that cattle on grass each need half-a-pound per week. Salt makes them thirsty; thirsty, they drink; drinking, they lie down; lying down, they add pounds and pounds to their hundredweight. Twice a week my cattle were "salted." By September I felt justified in again scanning the livestock reports in our local newspapers.

I shed no tears when my six cattle departed via truck for the stock yards. The cost of their transportation was similar to that of a zone taxicab service, only the truck driver also considered weight. Ten days later when the postman delivered my cheque from the commissionman, I felt as wealthy as any Baron of Bay or Saint James Street.

Anticipating the time when new electric refrigerator models would be released, I opened a second bank account. The teller suggested that there might be mutual confusion unless this one were specially named. "Just mark it Stock Account," I said. He appeared to be impressed. Apparently few women play "the market" independently. But taking no chances on witticisms dealing with either the Black Douglas cattle or the famous Chicago fire, I left the young man in ignorance regarding the source of my current finances.

The following Tuesday I received a mid-morning telephone call from my husband. He did not issue an invitation for luncheon.

"Have you been passing bad cheques?" he exploded.

"You're crazy!" I snapped.

"Well, the Bank wants you to explain something about several cheques. People who issue even one which isn't legal always have to do that. Are you positive you haven't broken any of the Banking laws?"

"Certainly not," I sputtered, "and you and the Bank are both. . ."

After an apology to the teller for neglecting to write "Stock Account" on three cheques which I recently had issued, a pleasant-looking young man appeared on my doorstep. Ha, I thought, maybe he's already making a list of priority orders for new appliances. But he didn't mention commodities like electric refrigerators. He discussed a few of Canada's postwar problems. When he finally departed he carried with him the balance of my second bank account, and I had become a subscriber to our Ninth Bond campaign.

The teller seemed unusually affable when I collected my certificate. "Signed your name for victory, I see," he remarked. Then leaning closer to the wicket, he whispered: "Excuse me for asking, but could you give a novice any tips on how to play the market?"

"Try either the salt or molasses theory," I whispered back.

RHYTHMS

A FROSTY night. The pianissimo,
crescendo, diminuendo of the
hooves of a horse on a frost-bound
road.
A dew-gemmed vine of waxy white
jessamine and dark green leaves
clinging to the boughs of a tree
swaying and bowing to the rising sun.
Darkness. Unseen waves bursting
into phosphorescent lines
as they break on a white sandy beach.
Burnt out woods. A bird on a
charred twig
calling to its mate.
A boatload of swarthy fishermen
carried by a ninth wave to the edge
of a pier.
Every man stops rowing and
in unison makes the sign of the Cross
dedicating his body to the deep—
but the boat slides into the mouth of
the river.
A water tower coated with ice
scintillating
in the rays of the setting sun like a
dancing rainbow.

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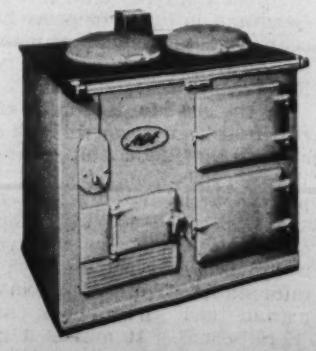

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Paris Bride Exquisitely Dressed But Her Trousseau Is Meagre

By MARIE-ALIX LAMOTTE

Paris

WEDDING bells are pealing merrily in Paris. Cynics will explain that this rush to the altar is due to the lack of heating and the innumerable material hardships and difficulties. Even the most hardened bachelor, they say, is delighted to find a victim ready to take over his ration problems and put up with his bad temper. But those who take a kindlier view maintain that escapism from harsh reality is necessary. And is there a better way of escape than love?

But the young people appear to have found their own solution of their problems—at least so the number of marriages indicates. Yet it is all very difficult. There is the difficulty of finding a home, the difficulty of buying a trousseau, furniture, all the essentials.

In France a bride has a permit entitling her to buy: 2 pairs of sheets, 2 pillow slips, 3 dusters, 3 towels, 6 table napkins, 1 blanket, 1 table cloth, 1 coat or dress or tailormade suit.

The groom is only allowed 2 pairs of sheets, 3 dusters, 3 towels, 2 pillow slips, and he may choose between an overcoat and a new suit. Only one blanket per couple is allowed.

And, of course, the permit does not guarantee the possibility of finding the articles. After your fifteenth attempt your smile becomes jaundiced and your feet ache. At that point exhausted mothers and aunts ransack their own linen cupboards to help eke out your purchases. Frenchwomen, always strict traditionalists, are desperate to think that their daughters are marrying without owning a well-stocked linen-cupboard.

A few years before the war it was chic to marry in a suit—a white suit, but still a tailormade. Classic gowns were quite out of fashion. Today young girls once more choose to be real brides (for this is my idea of real brides) in long dresses and veils of tulle or lace. Medieval dresses and crinolines share the honor of being fashionable today. Faille silk and heavy satins, with a tight bodice and a wide skirt rounded off without a train are frequent choices.

The veil now consists of two pieces. One covering the hair and forming a train is held in position by a floral crown; the other veil, fixed on an elastic band, falls over the face. A veiled bride looks particularly charming when she reaches the church. In the vestry she takes off the front part of her veil in a moment, and her head-dress remains impeccable. It is very ingenious and more attractive than a veil thrown back over the head.

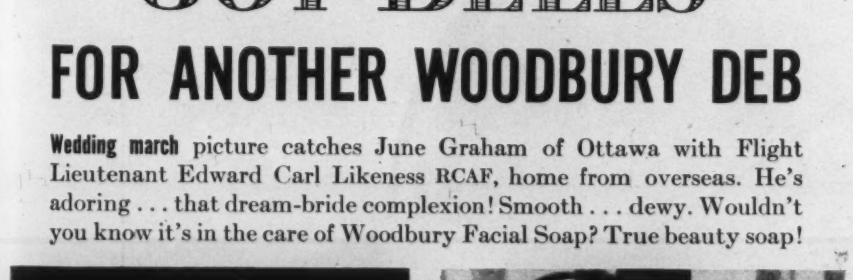
Mlle. de Gaulle Elusive

Among the more notable weddings of recent weeks the marriage of Elisabeth de Gaulle, daughter of General de Gaulle, must take the first place. It rather resembled a game of hide and seek with reporters frantically trying to find out the whereabouts of the chapel of the convent where Mademoiselle de Gaulle was brought up and where she had chosen to be married to Commander de Boissieu, one of her father's brilliant young staff officers.

Paquin had designed for her a rather complicated dress that suited her tall slenderness wonderfully. The dress was of heavy silk, the skirt consisting of three uneven frills, shorter on one side than on the other, a light little bodice with a rounded collar, and on each side of the bride's forehead a tight cluster of jasmin blossoms. A minute muff of the same flowers replaced the traditional bouquet.

Young French brides prefer jasmin to myrtle and orange blossom this season. Muffs and small round posies replace the classical bouquet which, however, still looks best with a draped dress.

Thank heavens pink and blue clad brides are out of fashion. I can understand being married "in civvies" if one does not wish for or cannot manage a white wedding. And in that case any color is admissible. But to ape the style of a bride's dress, including the veil—and in an attempt to be original to choose any color other than, white seems to be in the worst possible taste. That style should be left to the Folies Bergere, who, very sensibly, do not choose to show themselves in the white attire of a bride.



From war-ruined Berlin comes this gold lame cocktail dress. Customers supply own fabrics. German designs incline to the heavily elaborate.

JOY BELLS

FOR ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Wedding march picture catches June Graham of Ottawa with Flight Lieutenant Edward Carl Likeness RCAF, home from overseas. He's adoring . . . that dream-bride complexion! Smooth . . . dewy. Wouldn't you know it's in the care of Woodbury Facial Soap? True beauty soap!

Engaged in one month but their I-Do Day had to wait 2 years. "Lucky" Likeness was very busy overseas piloting Spitfires! Yes, *lucky!* Home to his June, devoted to him—and Woodbury!

Kissable skin! "Daily Woodbury Facial Cocktails for me!" says June. "Creamy lather. Warm and cold rinses. Heavenly for sensitive skin!" Yes, June. Woodbury is *extra-mild!*

Follow June's beauty cue. She says, "Woodbury's *different!*" Yes, Woodbury contains a special costly ingredient for *special* mildness. It's true skin soap, made in cake form only!

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CONCERNING FOOD

Variety an Excellent Disguise for a Thin Spread of Butter

By JANET MARCH

"BUT marmalade is tasty, if it is very thickly spread," said the dairymaid to the Queen, trying to persuade the King to give up his butter; but that particular piece of advice isn't too useful just now. First snare your marmalade, then spare your precious pink coupon, and by then you'll be sitting at the head of the breakfast table glaring if anyone tries any thick-spreading tricks.

The King in the rhyme got quite pathetic about his love for butter—"I do like a little bit of butter to my bread!" he wailed, and on the whole that seems to be the best place to put most of your ration. A lot of us had been thinking fondly of the buttery meals we would have when the ration went up again and there, in spite of all those cows which seem to be all over the country once spring gets here, the wretched thing has gone down, and with quite a bump, too.

This is probably a good thing as far as teaching us all skill in cooking, flavoring and substituting goes. If you have lots of butter to fool with you get to depend on it almost too much.

Woody old boiled carrots are edible when there is a large enough piece of butter plunked on them; the baker's rolls aren't as fresh as home-made ones, but heated and dripping with butter they pass very well. Then there was white sauce which was really yellow with butter. What we did not drop into buttery white sauce and whisk proudly to the table isn't worth mentioning, but nowadays no one gets very excited about yesterday's string beans when they appear in white sauce made without the benefit of butter.

Today you must dream up a tasty onion or tomato sauce, bake your own rolls, and serve them hot from the oven so that you don't need butter at all. And you had better try and do something besides boiling to those woody old carrots. However, don't get to scorning them too much for it has recently been proved that they really keep better than the ones with their tops on, and they have just as much carotene as those nice imported fresh-looking ones have.

As for breakfast, how about eating your butter raw in the shape of cream — even if it's only top of the bottle — on your cereal. Or if you can't face making porridge, and in winter want something a little more substantial than the cereals in boxes, take the dairymaid's advice and try marmalade or honey plain. It's very good on hot toast, particularly if you were lucky enough to get some of the bitter marmalade oranges and make a brew of marmalade yourself.

As part of her efforts to re-build her foreign trade, Great Britain is out to regain her position as the world's greatest fur market. In January the first open fur sale since 1939 was held in Hudson's Bay Beaver Hall in the city of London. A non-producer of furs, Great Britain re-exports dressed, dyed and made-up furs such as this fox cape, sometimes back to the very countries from which they came in their raw state.

Twenty-Eight Slices

Even if you spread it pretty thin four ounces of butter won't butter the twenty-eight slices of Canada approved bread which we are all supposed to eat as a minimum each week, so we have to think up some way to avoid eating our bread dry. Here in Canada we have not been very ingenious with substitutes, but a couple of years ago in New York hotels you got no butter for lunch, and I think what you got for dinner was margarine, but for lunch you had a little paper cup with something in it to spread on your bread. One day it would be peanut butter, the next a rather smooth salad dressing, or a daub of cottage cheese. None of them were as good as butter but any one of them was better than nothing.

In the carefree days of unlimited fats, if you were making sandwiches the best way to go about it was to mash a piece of butter until it was soft and workable and then mix in chopped green onions, a few capers, some mashed anchovies, grated cheese, shrimps, chopped parsley and chives or caviar if you could afford it. When you used these butter based fillings with the addition of some lettuce or pepper cress you got a rich and very fine sandwich. If you can get or make mayonnaise it still is possible to produce good sandwiches by using the mayonaise just as we used to use the butter — salad dressing will do, — or if you can't get either fall back on cottage cheese.

There are quite a lot of good sandwich pastes to be had, and those with meat in them really take a very moderate amount of tokens. I came across a lobster paste the other day which was nice and damp so that you could put it right on the bread and hardly miss the butter, and of course for a party canned lobster sandwiches are wonderful. If you can spare it spread the bread with mayonnaise or salad dressing first and then put in the fillings.

Sharpen The Knife

Really sandwiches are awfully easy if you have a really sharp knife, a large wooden board and a fair variety of fillings to use. Once you get the knack you can turn out a platter of mixed sandwiches for the family's lunch in about fifteen minutes. Put some celery and olives around the edge, cover the thing up with a damp dish towel, open a can of soup and leave it ready to heat and the lunch problem is solved.

If you want to please never make many sandwiches of one kind. Always have some tomato, and remember that a saw knife will slice thin even those tomatoes with thick winter skins. Mash up your processed cheese (and always keep it on, not in, the refrigerator). Put Worcester sauce in the chopped hard boiled egg ones. Fry one slice of bacon and crumble it over the peanut butter spread on the bread. Remember, too, to be rather generous with the salt and pepper for you are sprinkling not only for the filling but for the two pieces of bread too. Really, the Earl of Sandwich was a great man.

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THE OTHER PAGE

"Mrs. Moor" Has Been A Good Canadian

By ELEANOR G. LENNOX

The writer of this article has been a missionary to the Japanese for many years, both in Japan and in British Columbia. "Mrs. Moor," the subject of the article, is one of her godchildren. The events which happened in Canada were known to her by direct personal contact; concerning those which happened in Japan she has had corroboration of "Mrs. Moor's" story from the English missionary referred to in the article.

WE WILL give her that name because it is the word which translates her own name into English. Before the events of this story, she and her husband had lived for several years in a town on the coast of British Columbia, whither he had gone to try to make a living as a halibut fisherman. The intervals between the fishing seasons were spent in a variety of occupations—in the saw-mill, in a lumber camp, in taking care of a vacant cannery during the winter, and in other such work. So there were long periods of absence although their headquarters were in X. They had no children. Mrs. Moor liked the social life which radiated from the Mission. She was glad to come to the church services and to make the most of the companionship she found there.

During a long absence of her husband, she took a domestic position with a family who lived in a large house where there was much work to do—much more than she had strength for. So her health broke down, and she spent the next three months of her life in hospital. In the quiet of those three months she had ample opportunity of looking back over her life, of realizing the meaning and purpose of it all, and of resolving that in the years that remained, she would endeavor to fulfil that purpose. She began her preparation for baptism, and in due course of time was received into the church.

About two years afterwards, her husband came in from a fishing trip in great pain, entered the hospital for a critical operation, and died in a few days. Now she was face to face with a new crisis in her life.

IN HER native land, it is the custom that where a widow is childless, she assumes her maiden name again and goes back to her own family.

So a letter came from Mrs. Moor's mother, whom she had not seen for sixteen years, enclosing the money for her passage back, and saying that the family would expect her as soon as she could make her arrangements to return.

But she could not bear to leave Canada. She had come to look upon it as her own country, to love its opportunities for independence and freedom, and the kindness she had always met in her contacts with Canadians.

Besides all that, her life as a Christian had brought her so much happiness, that life in an atmosphere of Buddhism seemed intolerable to her. What a refutation of the statement, by those who do not know, that Orientals never really give up their native religion, but only conform outwardly to Christianity because of the material benefits they receive through missions!

Her friends in Canada, who had both her spiritual and temporal welfare close to heart, agreed unanimously that the right course was for her to return to her mother. It was suggested to her that God might be calling her to do some missionary work among her own people, and would be her guide to show her how she was to do it. At last she was reassured and made ready for her journey.

On her arrival she was given a hearty welcome by her family and plans were made for her welfare. In order that her health might be restored, she was placed with an uncle who owned a large hotel in a noted hot-spring resort, and was given the best of care until she was quite well again. Then a marriage was arranged for her to a widower with two daughters living in Tokyo. Her life as a Christian was not to be interfered with, the daughters were disposed to be affectionate, and her new life began very happily.

IN THE second year of her marriage, her husband became ill, growing progressively worse, so that by the next year he was confined to his bed. As his health declined so did his income, until he had to give up his business entirely. In order to keep the family going, the elder daughter obtained a position as a stenographer, and the wife opened a dressmaking shop, which she called Dominion Dressmakers, "because I had been so happy in Canada, I wanted to feel that I had a little bit of it around me." The younger step-daughter was her assistant.

For a while they managed to make a living, but as her husband grew worse, more and more of her time had to be given to the care of him and less and less to her business, until there was very little of it left.

According to the reasoning of the "Family System," the husband, on account of ill-health, was not able to fulfil his marriage contract, so it was quite in order for him to return to his relations to be taken care of by them, and for the wife to get a divorce and go back to hers. But this she declined to do. The reason she gave was that she had vowed before God that she would be faithful to her husband both in sickness and in health, and that as a Christian she was bound by her vow. Her faithfulness and her unselfish devotion to the sick man so impressed some members of her family that they soon asked for Christian teaching and were subsequently baptized, as were the two step-daughters also.

About this time the husband died. Soon afterwards a marriage was arranged for the elder daughter to a man in Vancouver, and a little later the younger daughter was married to a man in Tokyo.

Then Mrs. Moor wrote to a missionary friend in Canada — "Now I am free once more. I have fulfilled my obligation to this family, and my family are willing that I should live out my life according to my own desires. The opportunity of doing something for which I am fitted, and which will also be helpful to others, has come to me recently. A widower whose family I know has come from Canada, bringing his three Canadian-born children. He wants them to be under Christian influence while they are growing up. He must go back to Canada to continue his work, but as soon as he can re-establish their home he will send for them to return. I shall be so happy if I can go too; but I am older now and there may not be a place for me."

That was the last letter before Pearl Harbor. Such cases of loyalty to Canada are more common than some people would have the public believe. Those who know it best are of two classes,—the missionaries and clergy, who tend their spiritual growth, and in so doing share their innermost thoughts; and the educators, who watch the development of their minds from the kindergarten to the university. The minds of such people are free from prejudice and self-interest, and, because of their experience they are in a position to give just judgments. It is probable that a large majority of them, to put it mildly, would be in favor of admitting Japanese-Canadians to the full rights of citizenship.

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Sift dry ingredients together; cut in shortening. Mix in cheese lightly; add milk slowly. Roll out on floured board to ½-inch thick; cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.
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World Plan Imperative to Meet Wheat Crisis

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

The gravity of the wheat situation as recently revealed to a shocked Britain highlights the needs for world planning if the problem of famine in many countries is to be tackled successfully, says Mr. Layton.

As far as Britain is concerned, while she cannot hope to raise her yield to meet full requirements, she will have to produce more or go critically short. Some form of inducement must be given to British farmers — the £4-an-acre subsidy has been removed—and workers are not likely to go back to the land at wages which do not compare with those prevailing in industry.

London.

SINCE Britain's Food Minister announced that "the battle for bread" was on there has been some rapid stock-taking. The shock of the food revelations was equal to that of the U-boat revelations in the darkest hour of the war, and the frank statement that the Government was treating the situation as a war crisis put it in its proper setting.

But, though the matter has been brought to a head by Sir Ben Smith's warnings to Britain, it is not essentially a British problem, but a world problem. Each country's contribution to solving it must be to produce the maximum amount of grain. How the world supply can be allocated is a matter for decision at higher levels, and that is why it was presented to U. N. O.

The estimated world wheat shortage is now 12,000,000 tons. Production in Australia, North Africa and Argentina has failed to come up to expectations, and there has been a disastrous drought in India. All over the continent of Europe the shortage of fertilizers is reflected in crop yields.

This is, unfortunately, no academic problem that affects people indirectly and, therefore, imperceptibly. Bread of one sort or another is the staple diet of huge masses of the world's population, and they will know immediately, and react immediately, if they go hungry. The fact that hundreds of millions are accustomed to undernourishment does not mean that they can take a further dose and do nothing about it. The mere memory of the famine of 1943 is fanning yet another political crisis in India, though the effects of the new food shortage there have hardly begun to be felt.

In Britain, which experienced quite a number of disturbances in the 19th century, corn caused the biggest upheaval. Heavy import duties were imposed in 1815, after the war with France, and it was only the great agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League in the "Hungry Forties" that brought about repeal and launched an era of comparative plenty which has been continued almost uninterrupted until the present crisis.

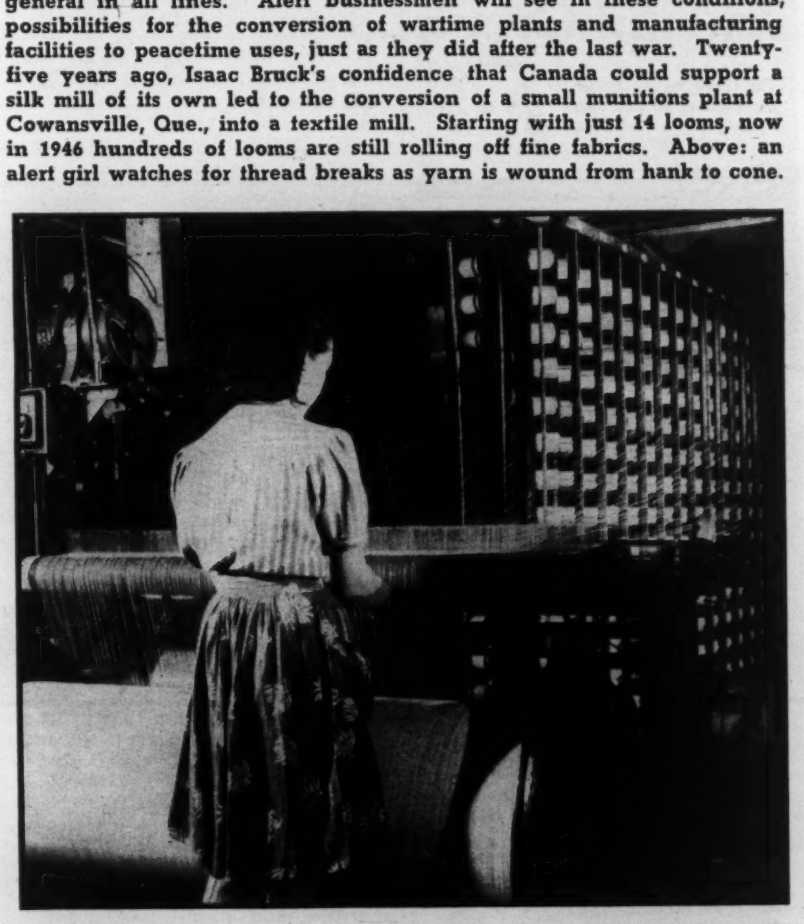
During the past war a scarcity of bread was to be expected, for everyone knew that shipping was desperately needed for other purposes. However, although bread had to be severely economized, it was never rationed, as it was on the Continent both during the war and after liberation. The French experiment in ending bread-rationing was short-lived. The fact is that the staple food is too scarce to be free market except in countries which produce a large surplus, and it is questioned whether Britain can really complain of bread shortage while the commodity goes unrationed. It appears that there is now shipping space to handle sufficient wheat, but the sufficiency is no longer there. So it is no use looking for any other solution than a substantial and, as nearly as possible, immediate, increase in production.

Britain's 1944 wheat output did in fact show a big advance on the pre-war figure. It was about 20,000,000 cwt. up on the 1938 total of 39,000,000 cwt. But the £4-an-acre subsidy which made the increase possible has since been removed, and it is unlikely that exhortations to the farmers will have an equal effect in inducing them to

(*Continued on Next Page*)

From Raw Yarn to Finished Fabric in Canadian Mill

From shirts to nylons, people are in a shopping mood, yet shortages are general in all lines. Alert businessmen will see in these conditions, possibilities for the conversion of wartime plants and manufacturing facilities to peacetime uses, just as they did after the last war. Twenty-five years ago, Isaac Bruck's confidence that Canada could support a silk mill of its own led to the conversion of a small munitions plant at Cowansville, Que., into a textile mill. Starting with just 14 looms, now in 1946 hundreds of looms are still rolling off fine fabrics. Above: an alert girl watches for thread breaks as yarn is wound from hank to cone.



From the raw yarn to finished fabric every operation takes place in the Cowansville plant. Above: the start of a fabric as threads are wound from spools to beam. Some 6,000 miles of material, ranging from sheer dress crepes to rich, heavy jacquards (below) are produced yearly.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Britain's Need For Credits

By P. M. RICHARDS

FROM the attitude of some members of Congress towards the proposed loan to Britain, one would suppose that the British were chortling with glee in having "put over a fast one" on the United States. Actually, many Britons are heartsick over the circumstances of the loan. Though the Parliament of Britain has approved the terms of the loan agreement (which the U.S. Congress, as yet, has not) the British public is worriedly asking if its acceptance will not do Britain more harm than good. It is not the interest rate (2 per cent) which bothers them, but the conditions imposed; that Britain shall effect a substantial reduction of Empire trade preferences (thereby greatly strengthening the United States' competitive position in Empire markets), that bi-lateral trade agreements shall give way to multi-lateral, and that Britain shall make sterling freely convertible into other currencies within a year after the loan agreement becomes effective.

Admittedly these are moves toward easing the flow of trade between the world's nations, but many Britons believe that, whatever the ultimate general benefits gained, Britain cannot now afford to surrender her power to adopt whatever expedients may be necessary to bridge over the extremely difficult (especially for her) conditions of the next few years. The U.S. loan is too small anyway, they say; only Britain's unparalleled adroitness in financial and trade management can pull her through, but now her hands will be tied. About one-third of the proposed U.S. credit of $3.75 billions will have to be used to take care of Britain's initial contributions (Exchange Stabilization Fund and World Bank) under the Bretton Woods agreements; the balance will not cover her international payment requirements in the period before she can possibly achieve the increase in exports (conservatively estimated at 75 per cent over the pre-war volume) which alone can put her on a sound footing. Deprived of the power to control exchange and trade, where will she be when the credit is exhausted?

Must Increase Efficiency

Apart from these practical considerations, there is a psychological one. Will the U.S. financial accommodation have the effect of making Britain less ready to proceed with the all-important task of raising her productive and competitive efficiency? For years Britain has been losing ground in the march of industrial progress, until now, in many industries, her production per man-hour is far below that of the United States and Canada. In addition to this tendency to cling to out-dated practices, there is the fact that a very large proportion of her physical productive equipment has been worn out by the demands of war.

Psychologically, this is the time to embark on a national program for efficiency. The public knows the nature of the emergency and presumably would rally to a constructive program. Practically, there is no other means by which Britain can achieve a sound position, and a beginning should be made at once. But the existence of a seemingly-large U.S. credit would be likely to make the need appear less immediate.

And it may be supposed that the fact that the government is Labor is scarcely conducive to the undertaking of a vigorous campaign for efficiency. That government having won office on a policy of higher living standards for workers and expanded social services, it would seem in a poor position to press for a reduction of production costs that might involve a lowering of wages and contraction of services. At any rate, it might be expected to make such an attempt its last resource. So that the nation might consume its credit and find its position worsened by the delay in coming to grips with realities. In Britain's situation, such delay might well be fatal.

A Dog-Eat-Dog Situation

On the other hand, though loss of the loan might force Britain towards greater efficiency in production, it would also tend to drive her into policies of trade and exchange control that would hurt the long-term world recovery prospect. Henry A. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, emphasized this at the World Trade Conference at Chicago when he warned delegates that without the loan, Britain would be compelled to deal in bloc currencies, to intensify wartime controls over imports, and to take the sternest measures to see that British exports balanced imports. There would be bi-lateral trade agreements, the severest kind of exchange controls, tariff preferences, quota restrictions and other economic warfare techniques, leading to a dog-eat-dog situation because other nations would have to use the same tactics.

In spite of the apparent conviction of most Britons that the U.S. conditions are harsh, most of them also believe that, on balance, the loan is to Britain's advantage. Without it she would have grave difficulty in meeting her obligations, not only for the implementation of Bretton Woods but even for the costs of her occupation forces in Germany. The probability seems to be that Congress will approve the loan. It will be supplemented by a credit by Canada, very much larger on a per capita basis than the U.S. loan. It is, of course, to be earnestly hoped for everyone's sake that, despite such easement as these credits will afford, Britain will nevertheless set vigorously to work to improve her means of production. Politically and economically, the world needs a strong Britain more than it needs anything apart from peace itself.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

plough up grassland. Acreage under wheat was approximately doubled between 1939 and 1944, and every inducement will have to be given to plough land which can produce corn and is not vitally needed as pasture. That includes priority allocation of labor at wages comparable with those prevailing in the basic industries.

Meantime, the half-brown loaf which became familiar in wartime is to be reintroduced, to provide more protein food for the people and save about 300,000 tons of grain a year. It is worth noting that for three-quarters of a century there have been agitations for a return to wholemeal bread in Europe and America, but the habit of the white loaf dies hard without compulsion.

It is not yet clear what concrete efforts will be made to raise home production, and there is a perfectly sound case — on the long term — for importing the bulk of food supply where the necessary imports can be met by exports of manufactures, as in Britain since the industrial revolution. But the crude fact is that the necessary imports are not available, and in a case of world shortage the simple economic solution does not apply.

There are prior claims on the exportable surpluses of Canada and the U. S., Australia and Argentina; and the great area of the European states and the U. S. S. R., whose 1938 wheat production of 806,000,000 quintals was far ahead of the 253,000,000 quintals of the next wheat producer, the U. S., needs all its totals and more to feed its own populations. Britain cannot hope to raise her yield to meet full requirements — of which about three-quarters were met by imports before the war — but she will have to produce more or go critically short.

Wheat is obviously another problem for world planning. It is not a question of tiding over a difficulty caused by crop failures or lack of transport. There is actual famine in some countries already, and practically no stocks left to meet it. And there is not yet a world plan capable of making good the deficiency even within three or four years.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Upper Canada Mines Enlarged By Merger With Neighbors

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN IMPORTANT development in the eastern Kirkland Lake area is the proposed amalgamation with Upper Canada Mines Ltd., of Brock Gold Mines and Eastward Mines, owning eight and 11 claims, respectively, adjoining it on the west in Gauthier township. The merger already agreed to by the directors just awaits approval of the shareholders and will increase Upper Canada's holdings to 35 claims and protect the mine to depth on the northward dip of the ore zones. Addition of the two properties will give Upper Canada a length of 12,000 feet on the structure of which only about 4,000 feet is under development. Although exploration campaigns to date on the Brock and Eastward failed to outline orebodies, both returned values as well as showing interesting structure. The exchange basis agreed upon is one share of Upper Canada for each 15 shares of Brock and one share of Upper Canada for each eight shares of Eastward, which is controlled by Noranda Mines. Upper Canada proposes to increase its capital from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares to provide the additional stock needed to acquire the properties.

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The productive life of Upper Canada Mines has largely been under wartime conditions and the scarcity of labor curtailed depth work. Notwithstanding the mine today is reported in the best position in its history. Milling commenced in October, 1939, but in the previous year ore was shipped to the leased Morris-Kirkland mill and production exceeded $540,000. The company's own mill commenced at 165 tons with the capacity later increased to 400 tons. Labor conditions reduced the rate to as low as 200 tons during the war but it is now back to 265 tons and possibly by the end of 1946 will be at capacity for the first time since its construction. Production is now running around $100,000 a month with recovery approximately $12 per ton. The fiscal year ends April 30 and total output to the middle of 1945 was close to $7,128,000, while dividends distributed in that period were over $1,496,300. Since commencement of milling there has been no stoppage, dividends have been paid, although reduced, and development results satisfactory.

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An extensive development program is proceeding at Upper Canada Mines. The No. 2 shaft, believed located in the middle of the ore possibilities, has been deepened from 750 to 1,250 feet, providing four new levels on which development work is well underway. Work is in ore on all the new horizons and results average better than near surface. Systematic cross drilling is also proceeding on these horizons. The company plans to make the No. 2 shaft a central opening, with a new 100-foot headframe to be erected, and a large electric hoist, capable of going to 2,000 feet of depth, ordered for delivery this summer. The shaft will be deepened as soon as feasible to 1,750 feet, which will give both shafts a similar depth. A drive is now underway on the 1,000-foot level to connect the two shafts which are 2,900 feet apart. The ground between the shafts is described as all favorable and it is hoped will prove in considerable part to be minable. Ore has been revealed at several places. When the merger is consummated a geological study of the enlarged property will be carried out. This will be based on Upper Canada results and will guide a comprehensive search for ore. The company has $300,000 in cash and bonds and holds control of Queenston Gold Mines, adjoining on the south, where underground work is expected to commence in April.

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As recommended by the company's engineers directors of Thorn Hill Gold Mines, with a property of 450 acres in Duprat township, northwestern Quebec, propose immediate sinking of a two-compartment, vertical exploratory shaft to a depth of 400 feet and establishment of levels at 125,250 and 375 feet. In a progress report dated February 21 it is stated 17 holes have cut a vein zone in the north section of the property, which represents a length of 1,000 feet. Values are so distributed throughout the drill holes that they are difficult to correlate and make a tonnage estimation difficult. However, the engineers point out, it is reasonable to assume that there is one or more zones present, which after underground exploration could indicate a large lenticular orebody or several smaller bodies. In the majority of the holes additional zones have been cut above and below the dike with values ranging as high as 1.14 oz. per ton. Maximum width of the zone, associated with the lamprophyre, as indicated from drilling, is 57 feet. In hole No. 12 the intersection averaged 0.21 oz. over five feet. Holes 17 and 22 gave low values over 23 and 26 feet, respectively. Hole No. 23 averaged 0.22 oz. over 16.2 feet. Holes 27 and 31 gave low values over eight feet and 20 feet. Hole No. 33 gave an assay of 0.46 oz. over one foot, above the dike. Hole No. 37 averaged 0.18 oz. over 7.7 feet. Hole No. 39 gave low continuous values over 57 feet. Hole No. 44 gave low values over 8.7 feet. Hole No. 45 averaged 0.15 oz. over five feet and No. 46 gave low values over 8½ feet.

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Every effort is being put forth by Siscoe Gold Mines to bring a new mine into production as a result of the gradual exhaustion of the known ore resources at the original prop-

(*Continued on Page* 31)

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Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1946, payable 15th April, 1946, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1946.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 20th, 1946.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.

Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1946, payable 1st April, 1946, to shareholders of record 5th March, 1946.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 20th, 1946.

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CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

Dividend No. 23

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1946, payable on the 1st day of April, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1946.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Secretary-Treasurer.

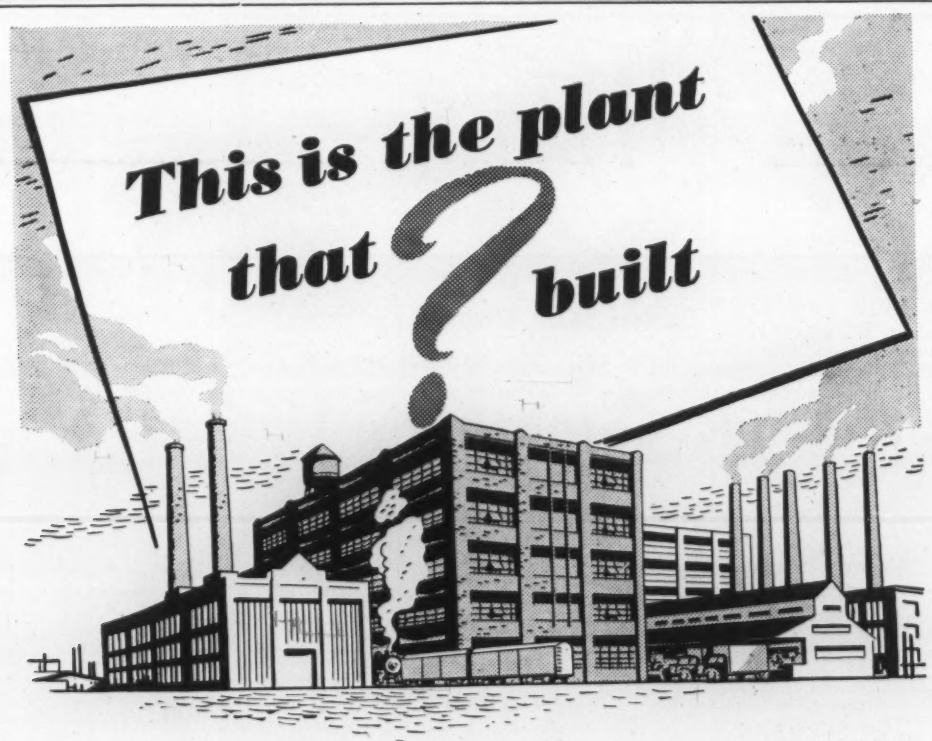
Toronto, Ont.
February 22, 1946.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) a share on account of arrears on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1946, to holders of record the close of business March 11th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.



TAKE any thriving industrial organization and ask yourself—who built it? Engineers, draughtsmen, mechanics, laborers . . . certainly they were responsible for building the physical structure.

But there's another factor equally important—the factor of sound financing and sound management. Capital is a prime requisite in the development of all business.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W. A. M., Creighton Mines, Ont.—The prospects are that LEITCH GOLD MINES, a small but profitable producer with excellent management, will report higher earnings in the current year. Ore reserves are sufficient for over seven years' milling at present capacity and should be considerably increased when normal development on the upper levels is resumed and new horizons are opened below the sill. Much development work remains to be done because of wartime labor difficulties. The deepening of the shaft to 2,975 feet, an additional 1,300 feet, will strike a barren block of 600 feet cutting through the diabase sill which underlies the present mine. Leitch has also acquired equities in outside operations and has a 50% interest in the active Leta Explorations Limited.

W. J. C., Sussex, N.B.—The labor shortage of the past two years was hard on TOBURN GOLD MINES but improvement in conditions should be quickly reflected in grade of the ore mined and earnings. Exploration has been restricted but special emphasis is placed on opening up of levels from the 2,000 to 2,500-foot horizon, deepest in the mine. Ore reserves at the end of 1944 were 77,600 tons grading 0.51 ounce. The company has also been active in outside exploration in Quebec and Ontario.

P. S. F., Regina, Sask.—SEIBERLING RUBBER CO. OF CANADA has reported a net profit for the 14 months to Dec. 31, 1945, before provision for taxes, amounting to $68,383. Net profit for the period after all charges including provision for depreciation and for taxes on income, was $41,183, which compared with a net profit of $52,079 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1944 (after giving effect to adjustments made through surplus account in 1945). The excess of current liabilities was $904,784, compared with $950,783 at Oct. 31, 1944.

R. S. A., Montreal, Que.—NORTHLAND MINES (1940) LIMITED has completed three drill holes in the program commenced last fall on the main property in eastern Kirkland Lake and while these encountered favorable geological conditions the gold values were low. Drilling is continuing and later further probing will be done in the southeast section of the property to follow up encouraging conditions reported met with last year. Northland, in conjunction with American Yellowknife Mines, has formed a new company—Quyta Lake Mines, on the 27 claim group owned jointly in the Yellowknife area and exploration of this ground is planned for the spring.

J. H. W., Edmonton, Alta.—The recent sharp appreciation in the price of SHERRITT GORDON MINES shares is attributable to the discovery of what may prove to be an important nickel-copper deposit in the Granville Lake area, Northern Manitoba, where the company has been active in prospecting for a number of years. The company has staked over 120 claims around the discovery. The drilling has returned a nickel content of good Sudbury average, plus low copper. Gold values were negligible. Company officials state a great many holes will have to be put down before a clear picture of the deposit can be obtained. The drilling has been on one of several large anomalies in a heavily overburdened area. Some six holes have been completed.

R. F. B., Chatham, Ont.—CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED last fall increased the dividend on the common stock above the maximum participation the convertible second preferred is entitled to. The second preferred is entitled to a 60 cents annual dividend and participation of 40 cents a share with the common, for a maximum of $1 a year. The increase brought the common dividend to an annual rate of $1.10 per share and the company announces that up to January 31, 2,125 second preferred shares had been converted share for share into common. The first preferred shares are also convertible into common share for share, but the common rate of dividend is still below the maximum of $1.20 a share on the first preferred which has been paid for years.

W. A. M., North Vancouver, B.C.—A shaft has been completed to a depth of 500 feet with four horizons established in AUMAQUE GOLD MINES and the company has more than $1,000,000 on hand which assures completion of the large underground program scheduled and the placement of the mine on a production basis if drilling results are substantiated by lateral work. Extensive diamond drilling has indicated two orebodies carrying commercial gold values. On the south orebody an 800-foot length is estimated to have an average width of close to 12 feet and grade of $17.52, while on the north orebody 500 feet with an average width of about six feet has an average grade of $8.45. Subsequent drilling has considerably extended the length of the zones. Diamond drilling of the eastern part of the property continues where conditions are similar to those on the adjoining East Sullivan Mines, where an important gold-copper-zinc orebody has been indicated. As yet there has been no estimate of possible tonnage or average values at Aumaque. The property is equipped with a new, electrically-driven mining plant with capacity in excess of current needs.

L. D. G., Brandon, Man.—It was recently announced by REDWOOD GOLD MINES that a diamond drill capable of probing to a depth of 3,000 feet had been secured and it is proposed to endeavor to pick up the extension of the Madsen ore which plunges to the northeast. It is not expected the downward continuation

Crown Cork and Seal Co., Ltd.

REMOVAL of restrictions on the use of sugar for soft drinks and other beverages and food products and sales expansion of the company's customers as materials become in greater supply should allow Crown Cork and Seal Company, Limited, to resume the growth interrupted by conditions arising out of the war. The company is the largest manufacturer of crown cork stoppers in the Dominion with a capacity of over 7,500,000 gross annually. During the war years earnings were maintained at a level in excess of dividend requirements and the company entered the postwar period in a good financial position to provide for expansion as the normal growth in the demand for stoppers of the type manufactured is resumed.

Net profit for 1945 of $233,017 was equal to $2.33 a share and compared with $272,550 and $2.73 a share for 1944 and $244,040 and $2.44 a share for 1940. The 1945 net included $37,047 and 37 cents a share refundable portion of the excess profits tax and that for 1944 $40,046 and 40 cents a share tax refund. Earned surplus of $837,219 was an increase from $478,922 at December 31, 1940.

The net working capital of the company increased from $656,465 at the end of 1940 to $921,203 at the end of 1945. Current assets of $1,230,898 at the end of last year included cash of $94,948 and Dominion of Canada bonds of $250,000, in the aggregate in excess of total current liabilities of $309,695.

Crown Cork and Seal Company, Limited, has no funded debt and only the one class of stock outstanding, 100,000 ordinary shares of no par value. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $2 per share, a rate which has been in effect since the payment of a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share in August 1940. The dividend record on the present shares goes back to 1936 and in 1936, 1937 and 1938 year end extras were paid.

The present company was incorporated in 1935 with an Ontario Charter to acquire the assets of a company of somewhat similar name. Plants are located at Toronto and Montreal. Under existing arrangements with Crown Cork International Corporation and Crown Cork and Seal Co., Inc., the Canadian company receives the benefit of the results of all research and developments achieved by these two companies.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	47½	38	$2.33	20.4	16.3	$2.00
1944	38⅝	28¾	2.73	14.1	10.6	2.00
1943	33	22	2.58	12.7	8.5	2.00
1942	25	20	2.46	10.2	8.7	2.00
1941	30	24	3.14	9.6	7.6	2.00
1940	32	21	2.44	13.1	8.6	1.80
Average				13.1	9.1	
Current Ratio				21.0		
Current yield				4.1%		

Note—Net per share includes 37c a share refundable excess profits tax 1945; 40c 1944; 48c 1943 and 25c 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 233,017	$ 272,550	$ 258,229	$ 245,935	$ 314,673	$ 244,040
Surplus	837,219	777,259	704,672	634,030	581,720	478,922
Current Assets	1,230,898	1,362,473	1,235,793	1,189,521	1,205,525	941,602
Current Liabilities	309,695	395,963	297,720	307,247	425,863	285,137
Net Working Capital	921,203	966,510	938,073	882,274	779,662	656,465

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $37,047 refundable tax; 1944 $40,046; 1943 $48,264 and 1942 $25,156.

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SICKS' BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 67) of 40 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of March, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta.
February 21st, 1946.

of the projected strike of the Madsen ore zone will be reached until a depth of 1,500 feet has been passed, and the eventual depth of the hole will be determined by the dip of the structure. Previous drilling here did not encounter anything because the holes were bottomed before attaining 1,500 feet.

T. B. R., Quebec, Que.—The situation is that 400,000 of the new Class "A" shares of CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. have been sold at $22.50 a share and the new stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 25 cents a share quarterly with provision that should there be an interruption in such payments no dividends on the common are to be paid until dividends on the "A" stock have been resumed and four quarterly dividends paid on the "A" stock. The new stock is convertible into common stock at any time at the holder's option on a share-for-share basis and will have priority as to assets to the extent of $27.50 a share.

E. F., Montreal, Que.—LaROSE MINES appears to have passed out of existence. Parts of La Rose Rouyn Mines holdings in the Cobalt area have been under development by lessees who were reported recovering cobalt. A property was also held in the Rouyn area of Quebec.

V. K. J., Saskatoon, Sask.—BREWERS & DISTILLERS OF VANCOUVER LTD. has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, plus a bonus of 20 cents per share payable May 20 to shareholders of record April 19. This bonus represents an increase of 10 cents over a like bonus paid about the same time last year. For the years 1941-45 inclusive the company has paid 60 cents per annum, including a 10 cent bonus.

R. C. D., Guelph, Ont.—Yes, the HAY GOLD MINES property of 14 claims (500 acres) in McGarry township, Larder Lake area, adjoins Kerr-Addison Gold Mines and Chesterville Larder Lake to the north. Several shear zones are reported exposed by stripping and trenching and a diamond drilling program has commenced to explore these at depth. Drilling is now underway about 1,500 feet north of the Kerr-Addison boundary and a second drill is being secured. Numerous quartz veins were reported encountered in the second hole and at 880 feet a vein two feet wide was cut carrying greenstone stringers. There was also considerable evidence of carbonated schist. The company reports $43,000 in its treasury and further commitments contracted for, which will assure ample funds for an extensive program of stripping, trenching and diamond drilling. I understand the shares are currently quoted at 85 to 90 cents.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Hold Cash Reserves

BY HARUSPEX

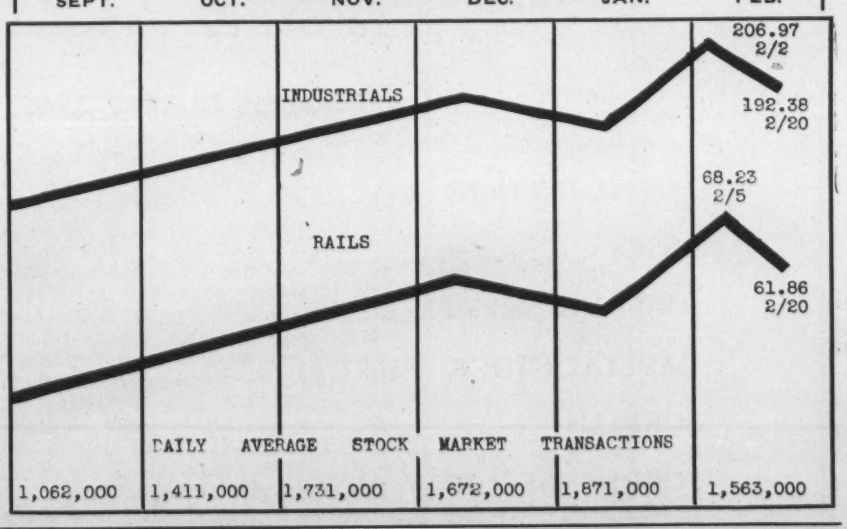
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

During the past week or so the New York market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, has executed a zigzag decline, as illustrated in the breaking of the February 13 minor support levels, and has also broken under the January support points, Industrials 196.63, Rails 65.48. The first development represents the first occasion since the July/August 1945 intermediate advance got under way that a minor support point has been broken downside and suggests that intermediate correction is now under way. Normal technical limits at which such decline should meet strong support with attempt at renewal of the uptrend would be around the 189/179 level on the industrial average, the 62/56 level on the rail average, with possible intervening minor rallies. Would hold cash reserves until the market develops further.

Since war's end investors have been inclined to disregard the difficulties of reconversion while concentrating on the business benefits of the replenishment boom that sooner or later must be witnessed in Canada and United States as a result of the durable goods shortages created by the war. In such circumstance, stock prices have gone at least some distance in discounting earnings of the anticipated boom. The recent U.S. Steel decision, however, which suggests further strengthening of price controls, rather than relaxation, has now focused the market spotlight on the current, or more immediate, lowered earning power of industry, with consequent weakening in prices. Length of the intermediate upmovement, as discussed herein last week, and other factors, have made the market vulnerable to price correction for some time. We see nothing, however, that changes the broader outlook, that is, a stronger market over the later months of the year.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

All Branches of the Business in U.S. Subject to Federal and State Laws

By GEORGE GILBERT

All those engaged in insurance across the line, whether as companies, agents or brokers, are affected by the changed status of the business, which, as commerce, is now subject to federal as well as state regulation. Hitherto the states have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

At present under a moritorium law passed by Congress the application of certain federal laws to insurance is suspended until January 1, 1948, after which they will have full force and effect to the extent that the business is not regulated by the states.

BY the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on June 5, 1944, that insurance is commerce and, when transacted across state lines, is interstate commerce, exclusive state supervision of insurance, based on state sovereignty alone, became a thing of the past in the United States, and all branches of the business became subject to federal as well as state jurisdiction.

However, under Public Law 15, recently enacted by Congress, it is provided that certain federal laws—the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Sherman Act—are not applicable to the insurance business until January 1, 1948, except that the Sherman Act is now in full force and effect as to insurance transactions if boycott, coercion or intimidation, or agreement to boycott, coerce or intimidate, is involved. It is also provided that after January 1, 1948, the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act "shall be applicable to insurance to the extent that such business is not regulated by state law."

Accordingly, if federal regulation is to be avoided, it is now up to the business and the state authorities to see to it that state supervision is placed on such a firm basis of adequacy and efficiency that there will be no justification for the application of these federal laws after January 1, 1948.

Those engaged in the insurance business in the United States appear to be strongly in favor of state rather than federal regulation of insurance, as they evidently see in the centralization of such power at Washington a threat to the existence of the business as a private enterprise. In order to meet the requirements of the present situation, it is not sufficient, as Actuary Alfred N. Guertin of the American Life Convention has pointed out, that "each state adequately supervise the companies operating within its borders, but that all the states so gear their legislation that commerce in insurance can be transacted across state lines with a minimum of interference by special or conflicting requirements, and that trade barriers of all kinds be eliminated to the greatest extent consistent with the safety of policyholders in the respective states."

It is conceivable, though not likely, as this observer points out, that the 48 states and the District of Columbia could disregard these principles and enact 49 different sets of laws, conflicting one with another in such a way that the cost of insurance to policyholders, particularly life insurance policyholders, would be increased to a significant extent. Some companies, he adds, might be favored at the expense of others, and the element of free competition between local and outside companies very largely removed.

While it is admitted that co-operation between the states over a lengthy period has so far operated in the opposite direction, it is pointed out that should such a situation come to pass it can be seen that Congress, under its power to regulate interstate commerce, might well step into the picture and by legislation occupy parts of the field which it has already, by Public Law 15, declared should continue within the field of supervision open to the states.

Uniform State Laws

It is realized that the answer to the whole question of co-operation is complex, but it is suggested that one approach to its solution would seem to be in the development of standard laws which are as uniform in character as the local requirements of the several states will permit. The establishment of uniform laws in itself, as he points out, "removes any possibility of competitive advantage of the companies of one state over those of another, breaks down trade barriers between the states, results in substantial savings in expense to policyholders by reducing the cost of administration of companies."

As an outstanding instance of uniformity in state legislation he cites the Standard Non-Forfeiture and Valuation Laws recommended by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, composed of the supervisory government officials in charge of the insurance departments in the several states, and which now have been adopted with only minor amendments in 23 states. Two other states have enacted legislation which will permit companies to operate under the principles of this legislation while the laws of nine other states already permit adoption of these principles without amendment to their statutes.

As noted, the principles of this uniform legislation may now be embraced by companies operating in 34 states which contain 68 per cent of the population of the United States, and vigorous efforts will be made to secure enactment of these statutes in all the remaining states where legislation is necessary to make them effective.

Cooperative Effort Required

In most states where the legislation has been enacted in accordance with the recommendation of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the provisions of the statutes become mandatory on January 1, 1948, and it is the objective to have all the states adopt this uniform legislation before that date.

It is realized that much co-operative effort will be required in order to bring about country-wide adoption of this uniform legislation. But its enactment is regarded as of prime importance, because considerable embarrassment to the insurance industry might result if the effort should prove unsuccessful. In the effort to have the legislation adopted the state authorities will have the assistance of the industry as represented by the various life company organizations.

In the event of lack of success in securing country-wide enactment of this legislation, the life insurance business would be faced with difficulties which might be sufficiently great to encourage some companies to operate only in states which had enacted this uniform legislation or which had not enacted this legislation. If this course were followed, it is pointed out, such a circumstance might be pointed to as a serious interference with the free flow of interstate commerce.

It is expected that the states will recognize, as they continue to exercise their authority to supervise the insurance business under the authority left to them by the Congress of the United States, and inherent in the sovereignty of the states, that life insurance is a business of national scope and that its supervision should be geared to the national picture and should involve such compromises between local interest and national interest as the need indicates. The enactment of this uniform legislation, country-wide, it is claimed, is one of the best demonstrations the states could give that they are adopting this view, which in no way involves compromising with state supervision because it is a program developed by the states acting in concert in the interests of all their policyholders.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like a report showing the business and financial position, according to Government figures, of a life insurance company by the name of the Maritime Life Assurance Company, with head office at Halifax. How long has this company been in business, how much business has it on its books, and has it paid a dividend to shareholders?

—H.F.S., St. John, N.B.

The Maritime Life Assurance Company, with head office at Halifax, was incorporated in Nova Scotia in 1922 and commenced business March 6, 1924. All its business is written on the non-participating plan. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of life insurance and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total insurance in force was $21,384,058, under 10,931 ordinary policies and 3 group insurance contracts. Its total assets were $5,024,730, while

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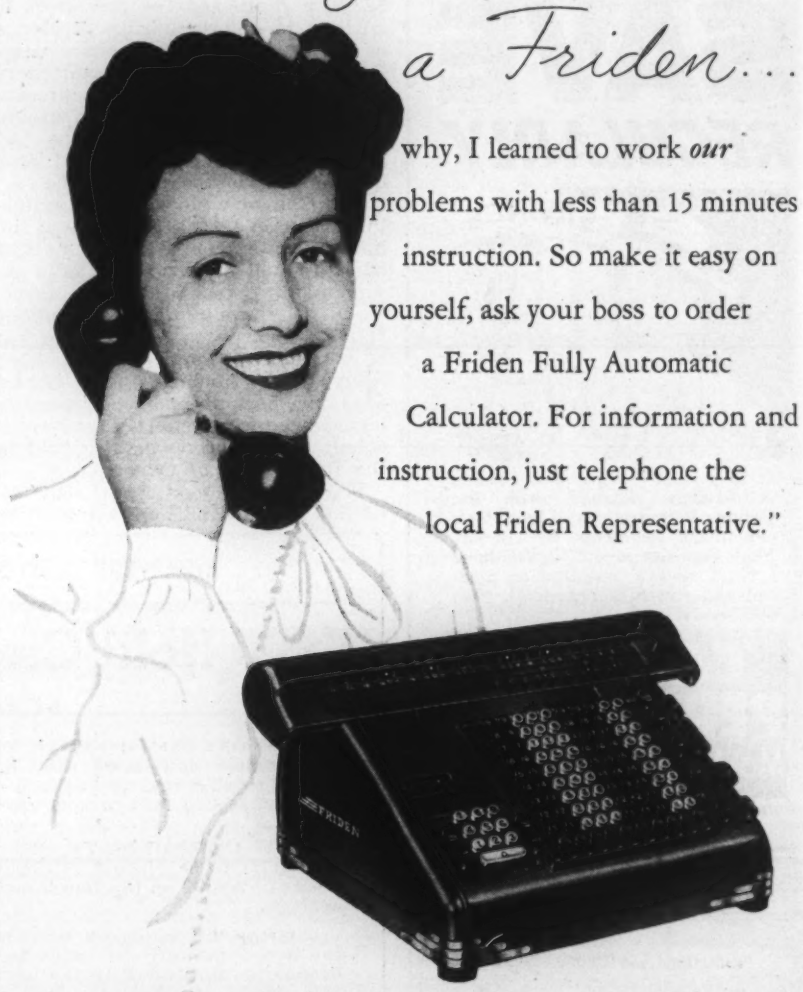

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PROGRESS DURING 1945

TOTAL INCOME (net)	$2,467,105.60
ASSETS	8,001,562.10
RESERVES and all Liabilities	5,784,860.08
CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up)	1,005,300.00
SURPLUS	1,206,743.63
SURPLUS SECURITY (to Policyholders)	2,212,043.63

E. D. GOODERHAM, President

H. W. FALCONER, 1st Vice-President and Managing Director

J. CECIL STUART, General Superintendent

BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Kingston (Jamaica).

its total liabilities except capital amounted to $4,719,151, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $305,579. As the paid up capital was $250,000, there was a net surplus ot $55,579 over capital, policy reserves, special reserves and all liabilities. On the paid up capital the company paid a dividend of $7,500, or 3 per cent. Total income in 1944 was $380,206, while the total disbursements were $370,328.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

erty in northwestern Quebec. Ore reserves at the close of 1945 amounted to 86,505 tons grading $5.36 per ton (gold $38.50). In 1945 a total of 266,166 tons were milled for production of $1,286,398. Earnings after all charges and write-offs were equivalent to 1.87 cents per share. Net working capital is $1,748,286. Last year 49 properties in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Newfoundland were examined. Nineteen properties were under option during the period, 14 having been carried over from 1944. Options on two properties were allowed to lapse. Other companies are participating in nine of the options held.

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Recent listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange include Osisko Lake Mines and Villbona Gold Mines, the former owning a property in Rouyn township, adjoining Noranda Mines, while the latter holds a 10-claim group in Villebon township, Quebec. Osisko Lake is planning an increase in its capitalization and to offer subscription rights to shareholders. A new program of exploration is planned for the property which has been inactive for several years. As well as diamond drilling from surface arrangements may possibly be made with Noranda to drive into Osisko ground at about the 2,500-foot level. Diamond drilling is progressing at Villbona Gold Mines and the main showing has been explored over a length of 900 feet and tested by drilling to a depth of 200 feet. Values secured in drilling were mostly low until holes 22, 23, and 24, covering a length of 100 feet, returned intersections, respectively, of $22 (gold at $38.50) across 5.9 feet, $8.66 across 2.8 feet and $3.35 across 7.3 feet.

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If further development and expansion is to be expected in the Yellowknife mining field, in the Northwest Territories, adequate facilities for transportation and electric power are the greatest necessities. A move expected to go a long way in meeting the second requirement is the announcement of Hon. J. A. Glen, Dominion Minister of Mines and Resources, of plans for a publicly-owned hydro-electric power development on the Snare River which ultimately will be capable of producing 25,000 horsepower for the Yellowknife district. The Snare River is about 80 miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay. Preparations are to commence immediately on the plans for the construction of the diversion dam across the river. The work will be done under the direction of the Department of Mines. Power users will make their own arrangements for transmission, with the Crown reserving the right to acquire the transmission system after completion. Giant Yellowknife is reported as intending to construct as soon as possible a transmission line from the Snare River powerhouse to the mine near Yellowknife. The cost of this line is estimated at $1,100,000. The decision of the Dominion to make available government-owned power is a very important step in the economic development of the resources in that region. Plans have already been announced for the construction of an all-weather road to the south shore of Great Slave Lake.

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An increase in margin rates on Canadian stock exchanges is now in effect but the higher requirements are not as serious as many expected and nothing like those in the United States where full-cash is required. In the Dominion brokerage accounts are reported in strong shape with the large percentage of purchases for cash. On the Toronto Stock Exchange minimum requirements were set at 50% on stocks selling at $2 a share or more. As in the past, no margins are allowed on transactions at less than $2 a share. On the Montreal Stock Exchange, the minimum on all new business is on the basis of cash for stocks selling at $1 per share or less, and 50% for those above that value. A minimum margin of $1 must be maintained on shares selling at more than $1 each. "All existing margin accounts are required to be brought up to the 50% basis within a period of four months." J.B. White, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, said in announcing the change. "The minimum margin requirements of the exchange in no way prohibit member firms from putting their requirements on a higher basis, a practice which is already in effect in some cases."

Company Reports

American Automobile

LONG a leader in its field, the American Automobile Insurance Company experienced another successful year in 1945. Its liquid assets were increased by $6,423,846 to $40,887,830, comprised principally of cash, United States and Canadian Government securities and preferred and common stocks. Surplus was increased during the year by $4,125,-223, and at the end of 1945 the surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $17,411,657. The reserve for unearned premiums was increased to $9,957,333, as compared with $8,258,993 at the end of 1944. The reserve for federal income and other taxes of $801,785 was about the same as in the previous year, and so was the deposit of $710,000 with the Dominion Government for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. The company operates throughout the United States and Canada, with Shaw & Begg, Ltd., Toronto as managers of its Canadian business.

Sovereign Life

DURING 1945 the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada increased its insurance in force, exclusive of annuities proper, from $52,-578,007 to $60,178,779, the new insurance issued in 1945, exclusive of annuities proper, amounted to $11,185,-722, as compared with $9,333,571 in 1944. The total cash income in 1945 was $2,656,738, as compared with $2,-402,781 in the previous year. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 amounted to $627,143, as compared with $569,432 in the previous year. Total assets at the end of 1945 were $12,544,013, as compared with $11,320,690 at the close of 1944. The assets were distributed as follows: Bonds and debentures, 69.3 per cent; preferred stocks, 9.4 per cent; common stocks, 5.3 per cent; mortgages and sale agreements (urban), 3.8 per cent; mortgages and sale agreements (farm), 3.8 per cent; real estate 2.2 per cent; policy loans, 4.4 per cent; cash balances and sundries, 1.8 per cent. At the end of 1945 the unassigned surplus over capita, policy and annuity reserves, investment reserve, contingency reserve and all liabilities was $230,490, as compared with $227,807 at the end of 1944.

Portage Mutual

LAST year was a notable one in the history of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, which transacts insurance on both the premium note system and the cash plan. There was an increase of nearly three million dollars in premium note business. Collections on this business were very high, standing at 96¼ per cent at the close of 1945. Despite a reduction of rates on the cash business, the cash premiums in 1945 showed an increase over those of 1944 of $39,094 in the provinces in which the company operates. Assets were increased during the year by $152,719. The liabilities were also increased, but there was an increase in the surplus of assets over liabilities of $77,420. Fire insurance in force in the company at the end of 1945 totalled $116,302,256, showing an increase for the year of $11,570,886. Of the total fire insurance. $23,001,361 was reinsured, leaving the net amount at risk, $93,300,-895. Windstorm business in force totalled $37,715,941, of which $1,924,-470 was reinsured. Of the gross amount, $3,044,274 was on the premium note system.

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46-8

Intelligent Employment of
"Risk Capital"

In the risk capital field a sponsor cannot guarantee final success because "risk" implies the encountering of factors which cannot be accurately forecast. Without the risk element there would be no special opportunity as the reward of success.

The Red Lake companies sponsored by this firm as listed here are well financed and ably managed. Their properties are in various stages of exploration and development and their stock provides excellent opportunities for capital appreciation.

★ CAMPBELL RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
(See Note Below)

DICKENSON RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $602,505.00

BREWIS RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $217,505.00

DETTA RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $237,505.00

MACFIE RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $384,999.25

CLICKER RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $ 95,005.00

DORION RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $ 90,005.00

LAKE ROWAN (1945) MINES LIMITED
Cash Placed in Treasury..... $145,005.00

★ $75,000.00 placed in the Treasury of this Company before Dome Mines Limited acquired management-control.

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J. M. BREWIS A. W. WHITE JR.
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The London and Western Trusts Company

Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1945

ASSETS

CAPITAL FUNDS:		
Cash on Hand and in Banks		$ 113,470.48
Dominion of Canada Bonds		749,777.07
Provincial Bonds		13,785.40
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Other Collateral		48,088.98
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale—Principal		616,967.93
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale—Interest Due and Accrued		6,400.73
Stocks		5,422.00
Advances to Estates and Trusts		35,337.81
Real Estate Held for Sale		78,628.07
Office Premises at London, Winnipeg and Saskatoon		150,741.64
Office Furniture and Fixtures		26,984.26
Other Assets		12,207.45
		$ 1,857,811.82
GUARANTEED FUNDS:		
Cash on Hand, in Banks and Other Financial Institutions	$ 65,063.40	
Bonds and Debentures:		
Dominion and Dominion Guaranteed	$ 1,034,114.95	
Provincial	51,850.42	
Other	34,607.12	
Interest Accrued	6,107.92	
	1,126,680.41	
Stocks of Canadian Corporations	72,506.15	
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Other Collateral	50,943.41	
Mortgages—Principal	$ 2,040,935.48	
Mortgages—Interest Due and Accrued	24,452.69	
	2,065,388.17	
		3,380,581.54
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY FUNDS		45,273,841.12
		$50,512,234.48

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS:	
Capital Stock:	
Authorized—50,000 Shares of $100.00 each	
Issued Fully Paid—12,137 Shares of $100.00 each	$ 1,213,700.00
Reserve	400,000.00
Reserve for Staff Pensions	65,000.00
Profit and Loss Account Balance	86,208.01
	$ 1,764,908.01
Dividend Payable 1st May, 1946	12,137.00
Reserve for Taxes	59,814.46
All Other Liabilities	20,952.35
	$ 1,857,811.82
GUARANTEED FUNDS:	
Funds Received and Invested	3,380,581.54
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES	45,273,841.12
	$50,512,234.48

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945

Earnings for the Year after defraying expenses of Management and all other charges		$100,253.79
Written off Office Premises	$ 7,500.00	
Provision for Profit Taxes (Dominion)	36,000.00	43,500.00
Net Profit for Year		$ 56,753.79
Dividend of $1.00 per share paid 1st November, 1945	12,137.00	
Dividend of $1.00 per share payable 1st May, 1946	12,137.00	24,274.00
Balance for Year		$ 32,479.79
Balance at 31st December, 1944		53,728.22
Balance at 31st December, 1945		$ 86,208.01

RESERVE

Balance at 31st December, 1944		$400,000.00
Amount transferred from Investment Reserve, being in excess of present requirements		75,000.00
Initial payment to Pension Fund for past service of employees	$ 10,000.00	
Transfer to Pension Fund Reserve	65,000.00	
Balance at 31st December, 1945	400,000.00	
	$475,000.00	$475,000.00

The London and Western Trusts
COMPANY · LIMITED
LONDON · TORONTO · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · VANCOUVER · VICTORIA